I & C

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1939.
(I+C)

File No. 262-39

Serial Nos. 1-3

Later References.

P 210

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Three

Part B for April 1940.

SUBJECT.

Report on the working of the Department of Ind. & Com. during 1938-39

Sl 3) No 0431-74 dated 25-3-40.

The Dy Sec etc.

WD 0573—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

Reviews the report.

Hiranmayappa
26/5

Report on the working of the Dte during 38-39.

1828

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. • of 193 . | [App. F. III–2

Serial No.

1 From the Dir. Dte

No. C3-27/38-Ds 1-11-39

Ds to submit a report on the working of the Dept. during the year ended June 1939 and requests that the Supdt. Govt. Printing may be instructed to supply 300 copies of his Report annual for which 100 may be required before the 25-11-39.

I Agree to the Supdt. Govt. Printing may be

Ready
2/11

2/11

2/11

2 To the Supdt. Govt. Printing.

D 2323. 4-11-39

Fds the report, and requests that the same may be set in type & to keep ready for being bound up with Govt Review which will be sent to him in due course.

copy taken
14/11

3 Returned with a draft Govt review on the Report for consideration.

Ready
14/11/40

4 Please put up fair typed draft.

5 Fair Draft submitted.

13/1/40.

16/1/40

6 The draft review is submitted for favour of perusal and approval.

7 Interesting portions in the report are also marked for kind perusal

Dy Secy)

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Administration Report of Dept of Dvc for 1938-39 1828

File No. 262 of 1939.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

* Please retype as revised. Verify figures which have been corrected (Blank cards "Soap Factory" & I.2 to be filled up. Ce 4/2

* Typed draft as revised submitted. Kmj 10/2

10 For favour of approval

Dwg)

Secy to Govt

Dewan

11 Please retype as revised Ce 26/2

26/2

12 Revised typed draft submitted Kmj 1/3/40

1/3/40

Dwg)

13 Please resubmit to Rev. Secy as before Ce 2/3

2/3

14 Dewan 16/3/40 Ce 16/3

16/3

15 For favour of perusal

16/3/40

Dewan)

16 Dewan 18-3-40 Ce. 19/3

19/3

17 Secy to Govt

Verified & Draft fixed in.

Secy to Govt

Dewan

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL FEB 20 1940 No 7960

Saw all the work matter. (details of factories & figures not necessary, unless there is something new or important; calling a meeting under Sec 5 of Act. may be explained. The whole thing should be in an understandable & remarkable form.) Ce 20/3

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL MAR 12 1940 No 8348

8528

Commonwealth Government Secretariat

File No. 2-2 ... of 1939. Mem. 8.40

Serial No.	
	The Dir of Sec.
3	The Dir S.O.F.
	The Govt Dir, Ind Conc &c.
	Other Heads of Departments.
	D24311-74 of 25-3-40.
	Reviews the report of the working
	of the Department of Industries
	and Commerce for the year ending 30-6-39.
	1 Recorded with D.F.N.
	Krogh
	26/3 Dec 40
	(as min) 1 Cy
	2 Signed P.N. is placed in file. 27/3
6&6	
	3 D. for the Govt.
	Cy 30/3
	(Canberra)

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
MAR 28 1940
No. 8902

SECRETARY'S DEPT.
26 MAR. 1940
REGISTRY

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the FIRST Member of Council on the subject of report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 30th June 1939 together with the Government review thereon for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~ perusal.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

30. 3. 40

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject.—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 30th June 1939 together with the Government review thereon.

I beg to submit herewith, for the gracious perusal of His Highness, the report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year ending 30th June 1939 and the Government Review thereon.

N Madhava Rau

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Camp Bhadravati,
29th March 1940.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of
His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 30th June 1939 together with the Government review thereon.

Order.

24 ~~KRW~~
2/4/40

No. 649

13.4.40

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

N.S. 291. 2000

SUBJECT:—

Report on the working of the Deptt. of Industries & Commerce for the year ending 30.6.1939 together with the govt. review thereon.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

174

9524/15.4.40 25 FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 15/4/40

9044/17.4.40 26 SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 17.4.40

Dep. Secy. with Compliments

17.4.40

174

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

GEN. & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
22 APR. 19

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 01152—GPB--750--21-12-38

SRC 262-39

Tele { Phone No. 2004
Grams—INDUSCOM.

In reply please quote number, date & short title

GEN & REVENUE SECRETARIAT. 2 - NOV. 1939 1828 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

FROM (Name) M.S. Ramchendra Rao, Esq., B.A.,

(Designation) Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Station Bangalore.

SECY. TO DEVELOPMENT GOVT. OF MYSORE 2. NOV. 1939

To P.H. Krishna Rao, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

No. C3 - 27- 39/40. Dated 1st November 1939.

Enclosures One report in triplicate.

SIR,

Subject:- Annual Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1938-39.

I have the honour to forward herewith in triplicate, for the information of Government, the report on the working of the Department for the year ending June 1939.

I request you to be so good as to kindly authorise the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore to print 400 copies of the report in Royal Octavo size and supply me with 300 copies as usual. As the XIth Industries Conference will be held in Bangalore in the middle of December 1939, I request that the Superintendent, Government Printing, may kindly be instructed to print and supply me, before 25th November 1939 at the latest, 100 copies of the report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M Ramchendra Rao
Director.

M.M)1-11-39.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. D 2329 ems / De 262-39-2 Dated, Bangalore, 4th November 1939.

From

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

To The Superintendent,
Government Printing.

Sir, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year ended 30th June 1939 and to request that the same may be set in type and the usual number of copies printed and kept ready for being bound with the Government Review which will be sent in due course. Proofs may be sent to the Director of Industries and Commerce for approval.

I am to add that arrangements should be made for the supply of 100 copies of the Report to the Director of Industries and Commerce on or before the 25th November 1939 and another 200 later on.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- P. H. Krishna Rao,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Memo No. D23-24

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Director of Industries and Commerce for information.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Tel. Address : "SANDAL" MYSORE.
Telephone No. 362.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Office of the Director,
Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.

No. 34/38-39.
Encl. one

Dated ....14th September.... *1939*

FROM

S. G. SASTRY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.),
Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory.

To

P.H. Krishna Rao, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of even No. dated 14th September 1939, I have the honour to forward herewith the report in triplicate, of the working of the Mysore Government Lac & Paint Works, Mysore, for the year 1938-39.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

Director.

Report of the working of the Mysore Government Lac & Paint Works, Mysore.

The scheme for the starting of a factory for the manufacture of chemical paints and varnishes to meet local demand was sanctioned by Government during 1937-38. The Lac Factory which formed a section in the - Industrial & Testing Laboratory, Bangalore, was transferred and merged in the new factory from 15.11.1938. The factory is located in the old Asbestos Factory buildings in Ediga Extension, Mysore, by renovating a portion of the building. An additional shed for the manufacture of varnishes was put up.

The plant ordered for the new factory was erected completely by the end of June 1939 and regular - manufacture of paints was taken up from 1.7.1939.

There was an increase in the total production and sales during the year. 11,670 lbs. of sealing-wax, 1,629 gallons of lac polish and 4,109 gallons of - varnishes and paints were manufactured during the year as against 12,778 lbs. of sealing wax, 3,007 gallons of lac polish and 1,907 gallons of varnishes and paints, respectively, during the year before. The sales amounted to Rs.4,427/-, Rs.5,203 and Rs.20,545/- respectively, against Rs.4,694/-, Rs.4,472 and Rs.9,257/- during 1937-38. The increase is particularly noticeable under varnishes and paints.

Investigations regarding the manufacture of several grades of paints, bushing compound and insulating varnish were conducted.

Director,
Sandalwood Oil Factory.

atk-3).

Telephone No. 362.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

1273

No. 34/38-39.
Encl. one

Office of the Director,
Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.

Dated 14th Septr. 1939

FROM

S. G. SASTRY, Esq., B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.),
Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory.

To

P. H. Krishna Rao, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

Subject:- State and Departmental Administration Reports for the year 1938-39.

Refce.- G.O. No.G.1557-608/G.M.36-39-1 dated 12.8.1939.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in triplicate, the report of the working of the Bitumen Emulsion Factories at Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan for the year 1938-39. The reports of the working of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory and the Mysore Government Lac & Paint Works will be forwarded separately.

To see Admn Report for taking a copy of the Report

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

atk)

Director.

Report of the working of the Bitumen-Emulsion Factories for the year 1938-39.

Bitumen Section, Industrial & Testing Laboratory, Bangalore:-

The total production and sales of bitumen emulsion were nearly double ~~than~~ those for the previous year. The production during the year amounted to 6,48,190 gals. against 3,51,395 gals. during 1937-38. The total value of emulsion supplied to the Public Works Department and Municipalities was Rs.2,17,781/-, as against Rs.1,23,688/- during the year before. The selling rate of emulsion was further reduced during the year from Re.0-5-6 to Re.0-5-3 per gallon. In order to meet the increasing - demand for emulsion and with a view to ensure continuous supplies, it has been decided to have spare plants both at Mysore and Bangalore. Government have since - sanctioned the purchase of additional equipment of the value of Rs.12,500/- and a further sum of Rs.7,500/- - towards extension of buildings for both the Factories.

2. Mysore Bitumen Emulsion Plant:--

The demand for the supply of emulsion continued to be very heavy during the whole year. 6,79,265 gallons of emulsion were produced during the year as against 1,73,420 gallons during 1937-38. The total value of emulsion supplied to the Public Works Department and Municipalities was Rs.2,50,413/- (6,84,424 gallons), as against Rs.62,544/- (1,66,785 gallons), in the previous year. The selling rate of emulsion was reduced during the year from Re.0-6-0 to Re.0-5-9 per gallon. Extensions to the extent of Rs.1,355/- were carried out to the buildings to provide better accommodation for storing raw-materials and other stores.

p.t.o.

3. Hassan Bitumen Emulsion Plant:--

As supplies of emulsion from the plants at Mysore and Bangalore were found insufficient to cope with the increased demand from the Public Works Department and Municipalities, Government sanctioned the establishment of an additional plant during the year, on the lines of those working at Bangalore and Mysore. The plant is located in a conspicuous place opposite to the railway station, Hassan, with a view to minimize handling charges on goods, inwards and outwards. A total capital investment of Rs.16,000/- has been made on the buildings and the plant, the erection of which was completed by the end of March 1939. The manufacturing operations were commenced at this plant from 14.4.1939.

The total quantity of emulsion produced from 14.4.39 to end of the official year amounted to 10,590 gallons and the total value of issues to Rs.2,739/-. The production and issues are expected to get brisker as in the case of the plants at Mysore and Bangalore, by about October 1939 when the season for road-surfacing work begins. The rate for emulsion supplied by this plant is tentatively fixed at Re.0-6-6 per gallon.

Director,
Sandalwood Oil Factory.

atk-3).

Telephone No. 2272.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

17 NOV 38
DEVELOPMENT UNION.

PUBLIC OFFICES,
BANGALORE.

No. [illegible]

Dated ...13th...November..... 1938.

FROM

M. A. SREENIVASAN, Esq.,
Government Director, Industrial Concerns,
BANGALORE.

To

P. G. Krishna Rao, B.A., I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

Administration Report of the Government Soap Factory for 1937-38.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the administration report of the Government Soap Factory for the year 1937-38. It will be seen therefrom that on an investment of about 4 lakhs on buildings and the Soap Factory, the Factory has had a return of a little over Rs.50,000/- during the year, inclusive of interest.

A change was introduced in the sales policy of the Factory during the year under report. In the Bombay area Messrs. Lundanmull, Kishandass & Co., Bombay, were made agents for the sale of the Factory's products with effect from 1-6-1938, on which date the agency was terminated. The Factory is conducting sales in that area through the Mysore Government Industries, Bombay, and one of the employees of the Factory has been deputed to Bombay to assist the Sales Officer. It is now a year since the new arrangement was given effect to.

The Superintendent has been asked to submit a report about the working of the new arrangement. I shall submit my proposals for the conduct of sales in that area soon after the report asked for is received

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

[signature]
Government Director.

RS.

TELEPHONE : 2145 CITY.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

M. S. KRISHNA RAO, Esq., L.T.C. (HONS.),
SUPERINTENDENT.

TELEGRAMS:—
"SOAPS" BANGALORE
CODES: BENTLEY'S: A. . C.
5TH & 6TH EDITIONS.

Bangalore, 28th October 1939.

NO. 2875
ENCL. one

The Government Director,
Industrial Concerns,
Public Offices,
BANGALORE.

Submit to Govt
31/10

Sir,

Working of the Government Soap Factory during the year 1938-39.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Government Soap Factory for the Official Year 1938-39.

I was in charge of the Factory throughout the year except for a short period between 22nd February and 18th March when I was deputed to study the market conditions in Bombay and other places as per G.O. No. D.7332-33/I & C. 218-38-2 dated 9th February 1939. During this period of my absence from head quarters, Mr. M. Nagesa Rao, B.A., Chemist, was placed in charge of the Factory.

The Progress of sales for the last 6 years is herewith submitted for favour of information:

Year.	Sales.	Profts.	Losses
1933-34.	4,42,088-12- 6	89,438/-.	
1934-35.	4,09,119- 1-10	81,256/-.	
1935-36.	3,85,148- 6-11	30,412/-.	

1936-37.	4,40,635- 5-10.	38,545/-.
1937-38.	5,05,024-13-11.	66,245/-.
1938-39.	4,83,230- 1- 4.	82,475/-(Provisional)

A sum of Rs.3,000/- was sanctioned as capital grant for the Government Soap Factory for the year 1938-39 and against this a sum of Rs.1,770/- was drawn in connection with the purchase of an Opel Motor Van for advertisement Propaganda Work.

The following renewals and changes of agencies took place during the year:

1. The agency in favour of Messrs. M.G. Shahani & Co., Karachi, for Karachi, Sind, Beluchistan and Punjab was renewed for a further period of 2 years from 1-2-1939.

2. Messrs. B.M. Supsande & Bros., Nagpur, were appointed as agents for Central Provinces and Berar for a further period of 1 year from 1-6-1939.

3. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, have been continued as agents in the Madras Presidency, Burma, and His Exalted Highness the Nizams Dominions for 3 more years from 18-4-39.

4. Messrs. Moolchand Mohanlal have been continued as agents for U.P. Area for a further period of 1 year from 1st October 1938.

5. The agency on consignment basis granted to Messrs. Hector Mather & Co., Colombo, Ceylon, has been further extended by another year from 3-8-1938.

The net profit of the Factory for the year is a sum of Rs. 88,475/-. after providing for Depreciation, Interest on capital and Reserve for Bonus as under:

1.	Depreciation....	Rs. 80,449-11-4.
2.	Interest on Capital.	3,497-13-8
3.	Reserve for Bonus.	5,126-14-0

The Factory participated in Mysore Dasara Exhibition this year also. There were a number of distinguished visitors to the Factory during the year.

In spite of continued keen competition from both Indian and Foreign Soap Manufacturers during the year, the Factory was able to earn a profit of Rs. 91,403/-inclusive of interest on capital. This result is to be considered as very satisfactory. The staff and workmen of the Factory worked whole-heartedly and with loyal co-operation to bring about this result. They have with pleasure borne heavy responsibility working overtime almost every day. I have promised to commend their case to you for 2 month's pay as bonus, especially in view of the fact that the profit has exceeded Rs. 80,000/-. I shall submit proposals on their behalf in due course which, I hope, will secure your sympathy and support.

The Provisional Balance Sheet as on 30-6-1939 and the Profit & Loss, Manufacturing and Trading Accounts for the year have already been submitted to you.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

An abstract Balance Sheet is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. S. Krishnamurthy
Superintendent.

RS.

Statement Showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Government Soap Factory as on 30th June 1939.

Government for Capital.		4,87,634-14- 5		**Fixed Assets:**		
Fixed Capital. . .	2,57,634-14-5			(a) Buildings.	75,999-13-7	
Working Capital. .	2,30,000- 0-0			(b) Machinery.	1,77,431-12-6	
				(c) Furniture.	6,630-12- 4	
Sundry Creditors.		1,275-11- 9		(d) Books.	1,514- 5-11	2,61,576-12- 4
Other Liabilities:				**Stocks and Stores:**		
Reserve for Depreciation.	1,48,421- 8-11			(a) Raw materials.	63,358- 6-11	
Dues to Comptroller.	9,716-10- 0			(b) Finished goods.	62,506-11- 8	
Outstanding Payment.	34,755-11- 9			(c) Works-in-process.	29,975- 2- 4	1,55,840- 4-11
Reserve to Bonus to Staff	8,945-12- 0			**Book Debts.** . . .	. . .	1,46,460-15- 8
,, ,, on retirement	3,547- 1- 0			Depreciation Reserve Fund and Security Deposit Investment . . .		1,30,940- 6- 7
,, for Provident Fund.	1,604- 4- 6					
Security Deposit.	4,820- 0- 0			**Cash and Treasury Balance.**		92,476- 6-10
Miscellaneous.	3,217-13- 2	2,15,028-13- 4				
Profit & Loss Account.						
Profits to end of June'38.	875,209-13- 9					
,, year ending June39.	82,474-12- 6					
(Provisional)	9,57,684-10- 3					
Less appropriation & Profits paid to Govt.	8,74,329- 3- 5					
Profits payable to Government.		83,355- 6-10				
Total.		7,87,294-14- 4		Total.		7,87,294-14- 4

Bangalore,
Dated 28th Octr. 1939.

RS. 6/

Superintendent,
Government Soap Factory,
Bangalore.

It will be seen that the total sales have increased by about 40%. This is due chiefly to the increases in the sales to the public and to the Veterinary Department. As the work of the agents for Mysore State, Messrs. M.A.T. Acherya & Co., was found to be unsatisfactory, they were given 3 months' notice of termination of their agency on 22nd June 1939. Since this date, the canvasser for Mysore State has been working directly under the control of the Laboratory. Intensive propaganda work is being conducted in the Malnad parts for our Anti-Malarial products, and orders to the value of about Rs 4,500/- have already been secured for these products within the last two months.

It was found necessary to increase the number of canvassers in the Madras Presidency. There are now three canvassers for this area.

A canvasser has been appointed to push the sale of our products in Bombay. As a result of his work, we are beginning to get orders for our products from that area. The advertisement and propaganda work started last year has been vigorously pursued this year also.

The Advisory Committee for the development of the Pharmaceutical Section was reconstituted by Government with its functions enlarged.

Investigations.

Experimental work on Iteol - a new non-poisonous disinfectant - has been completed and the product has been put on the market.

The Liver Extract produced on an experimental scale in the Laboratory has been subjected to extensive clinical trials and found to compare very favourably with the best foreign products. A scheme for its manufacture has been submitted to Government.

Work is also on hand for the production of the following new products. Tannic Acid Jelly for the treatment of burns

burns, Ephedrine Compound for the treatment of colds, Ephedrine Cough Syrup, Iron tonics containing Liver Extract, Antiseptic mouth washes etc.

Potassium Citrate and Potassium Acetate are two new products which we are now supplying to the Government Medical Stores in large quantities.

The manufacture of the old black type of phenyle has been discontinued and two varieties of white disinfectants of much better quality and higher germicidal power are now being manufactured.

Miscellaneous.

Crayons are now being manufactured on a commercial scale and are being supplied to various educational institutions in the State.

Testing of materials.

151 samples were tested and certificates issued. These include,

1) 67 samples from the Stores Purchase Committee.
2) 62 from the Police Department and
3) 22 from other departments and outside.

Lac Section.

The section was transferred to Mysore and expanded into the Government Lac & Paint Works.

Bitumen Section.

The following table gives the figures for the production and sale of Bitumen emulsion for the year as compared with those for last year.

	1937-38.	1938-39.
1) Production	3,51,395 gallons.	6,48,190 gallons.
2) Sales	Rs 1,23,688-10-0	Rs 2,17,781-1-6.

It will be seen that the production is nearly double that for 1937-38. Government were pleased to reduce the selling price of

of bitumen emulsion from Re.0-5-6 to Re.0-5-3 per gallon.

A Scheme for the expansion of the Bitumen Section to meet the increasingly heavy demands for emulsion is under consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Chief Chemist I/C
(Indl. & Testing Laboratory).

PHF-4).

No.2837/39-40 Bangalore, dated, 12th Septr. 1939.

Copy of the above is submitted to the Director of Industrial Concerns, Public Offices, Bangalore, for information.

Chief Chemist I/C
(Indl. & Testing Laboratory)

Appendix I.

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION.

1) Total sales during the year 1938-39.	Rs 1,41,726-13-2
2) Total production:	
a) Medicinal preparations	1,58,225 lbs. 7 oz.
b) Turkey Red Oil	31 tons. 6 cwts. 39½ lbs.
3) Capital Expenditure (including commitments)	Rs 1,03,853-10-9
4) Excise duty credited on alcoholic preparations sold during the year.	6,664- 6-4
5) Fees realized from S.P.C. for testing work done during the year.	595- 0-0
6) Fees realizable from public and Government Departments other than Police Department for testing work done during the year.	765- 0-0
7) Value of samples issued	4,217-15- 6
8) Amount spent on advertisement	3,898-12-8

BITUMEN SECTION.

1) Total sales during the year	2,18,587- 2-0
2) Total production (Bitumen emulsion).	6,48,190 gallons.
3) Capital Expenditure	nil.

PRF-4).

Chief Chemist I/C
(Indl. & Testing Laboratory).

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Date of issue.... 4/11/38

Signed by ..... Mr George Mathew

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by 4/11

Section DRC

File No. 262-39

Serial No. 2

No. D 2323

To The Supt. Govt Printing

Sir

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Report on the working of the Dept of DRC during the year ended 30-6-1939 and to request that the same may be sold in type and the usual no of copies printed and kept ready for being bound with the Govt Review which will be sent in due course. Proofs may be sent to the Dir. DRC for approval

I am to add that arrangements should be made for the supply of

WD 0278—GPB—30,000—4-3-38

Two copies of the above Report to the Div. Dte at Dr before the 25th Nov. 1939 and the another 200 later on.

Dhanvantari

D 2324

Copies to MO Div. Dte for info

R/O

Kirby

for Medical Dte.

27/11/39

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

[illegible]-L. & C. 262-39-3, dated 25th March 1940.

[illegible] of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

[illegible] year ended 30th June 1939.

[illegible]partment of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for the year [illegible] No. C. 327—39-40, dated the 1st November 1939, from the [illegible]

[illegible]—L. & C. 262-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, [illegible] 25TH MARCH 1940.

[illegible], B.A., continued to be in charge of the department

[illegible]—The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Limited, a [illegible] on a joint-stock basis for the manufacture of high [illegible] addition to the list of large industrial enterprises [illegible] Government auspices. Steps were taken to float [illegible]perate the chrome tannery at Bangalore and the [illegible] Government factories for the manufacture of [illegible]ultural implements were established at Mysore and [illegible] former, known as "The Lac and Paint Factory," [illegible] of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

[illegible] the supervision of the Government and State-aided [illegible]ment of a Government Director was sanctioned [illegible] and the work was redistributed between him and [illegible] Steel Works, as follows :—

[illegible] *Iron and Steel Works* :—

[illegible]n and Steel Works.
[illegible] Implements Factory.
[illegible]ace Mills.
[illegible]ch Factory.

[illegible] *Industrial Concerns* :—

[illegible]t Soap Factory.
[illegible] Factory.
[illegible]ctory.
[illegible] Factory.
[illegible] Testing Laboratory.
[illegible]ther Curing Works, Limited.
[illegible] Works, Limited.
[illegible]ceware, Pipes and Potteries, Limited.
[illegible]hemicals and Fertilisers, Limited.

[illegible] Government industrial concerns was satisfactory. [illegible] Industrial and Testing Laboratory increased by [illegible]nufacture of new products was under consideration. [illegible] bitumen emulsion, a third factory was established [illegible]ment of about Rs. 16,000.

No. D. 4311-74—I. & C. 262-39-3, DATED 25TH MARCH 1940.

Loans aggregating Rs. 22,500 were sanctioned for the establishment of industrial concerns, including village and cottage industries. Out of the loans already sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 30,450 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,335 outstanding towards principal at the end of the year. The arrears are very heavy and the Director is requested to see that adequate steps are taken to reduce them.

3. *Industrial Education.*—Much progress was shown in the working of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the various industrial schools. At the former, were manufactured two bronze statues of Sri Nataraja and Sri Govindaraja, for the Annamalai University.

The subjects taught in the nine industrial schools maintained by the department were carpentry, smithy, weaving, lacquerware and sandalwood carving, the object being to train artisans in useful handicrafts which can be carried on as cottage industries. Financial aid was also given to thirteen home industries classes organised by ladies' associations. With a view to helping the weavers to get doubling yarn of various colours, the Experimental and Research Section of the Government Weaving Institute designed and demonstrated successfully a doubling "charaka." In addition, the Institute undertook and completed the manufacture of curtain cloth (Bihar pattern) of 72" width. Towards the close of the year, the amalgamation of the Institute with the Sri Krishnarajendra Jubilee Technical Institute was sanctioned.

4. *Rural and Cottage Industries.*—The revival of old rural industries and the starting of new ones engaged the special attention of the department during the year. Surveys of the existing industries were undertaken and demonstrations of improved methods given in respect of about a dozen rural industries.

Hand-spinning, which is the chief subsidiary industry of the raiyat, received considerable attention through the ever-expanding activities of the Badanval Centre and its four branches. An idea of the valuable work done by this organisation may be gauged by the fact that whereas in 1927, when the centre was opened, there were only 1,000 spinners who produced 5,764 lb. of yarn and 7,765 yarns of "Khadi" valued at Rs. 3,741, in the year under review there were 5,045 spinners who produced 59,837 lb. of yarn and 130,780 square yards of "Khadi" valued at Rs. 69,073. In addition, the three non-departmental centres produced "Khadi" valued at over Rs. 26,000. The wool-spinning branch of the Badanval Centre at Kolar has done much to resuscitate the "Kambli" or Blanket Weaving Industry in the Kolar District. An interesting feature of the hand-loom industry is the fillip given to it by the introduction of cheap electric power. There are at present about 800 power looms working in the State.

A beginning has also been made to use the Badanval Centre for the propagation and development of other rural and cottage industries, such as, leather work, paper making, mat weaving, pottery, etc. In order to ensure a continuity of development of rural and cottage industries, a three-year plan has been sanctioned, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,31,830 and providing for the development of important industries in forty-three centres spread over the whole State.

5. *Labour Welfare.*—During the year, the Board of Conciliation, which was concerned only with the settlement of disputes, the general welfare of labour being attended to by the Trade, Commerce and Labour Sub-Committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce, was replaced by the Labour Welfare Board, which was empowered to deal with all questions relating to industrial labour in the State.

Except for six labour disputes, all of short duration, the relations between the employers and the employees in the various industrial concerns were quite cordial. Considerable improvement was effected in the conditions of life of labourers in some of the more important factories.

There were 251 factories working in the State during the year, of which 44 were seasonal and the rest perennial, and the average daily number of operatives employed rose to 26,089 (25,526). There were 429 (237) accidents, of which six were fatal. While the technical inspectors of factories inspected 244 factories, the medical, sanitary and health officers, who are inspectors in regard to health and sanitation, inspected only 73. This is not satisfactory. Government would like to

see these officers pay more attention to this important part of their work, as also the District Magistrates, who, Government regret to see, inspected only nine factories during the year.

Out of 213 cases dealt with by the Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation during the year, 193 were disposed of. A total sum of Rs. 64,160 was deposited for distribution, out of which the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased and injured workmen, in non-fatal cases, amounted to Rs. 49,109. The question of further amending the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act so as to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Law is under consideration.

6. *Weights and Measures*:—The administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st January 1939. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures is being extended gradually to important trade centres and at the end of the year there were thirty-two such centres in the State. The question of quickening the pace is under the consideration of the department, as the marketing surveys have revealed the fact that there is an urgent need for extending the use of standard weights and measures all over the State.

7. *Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless*:—Fourteen experimental Post Offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Post Offices in the State to 571. The number of Telegraph Offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 94. An Act for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy in the State, and the rules thereunder, were brought into force during the year. Nine hundred and eight (417) licences for working broadcast receiving sets, 5 for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (non-commercial fixed), 32 (13) dealers, 78 commercial, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers' possession licences were issued during the year.

8. *Marketing Survey*:—The marketing survey work conducted so far having proved very instructive and helpful in introducing reforms of a constructive character, the Mysore Agricultural Market Act was introduced during the year for the establishment of regulated markets for agricultural commodities in all the important trade centres of the State, beginning with the Davangere and Chitaldrug Towns. A bill for the grading and marking of agricultural produce was also under consideration.

9. *Commercial Intelligence and Publicity*:—In view of the increasing importance of road-borne traffic in the State, a scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics was sanctioned during the year.

As usual, one of the chief activities of the department was the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade and industry. Three hundred and seventy (215) such inquiries from all parts of India were dealt with during the year.

The department also participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India, as a result of which the industrial products of the State received much publicity.

10. *Conclusion*:—Government are glad to note the good work in several directions done by the department during the year, under the guidance of the Director, Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore
The Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory in Mysore.
The Government Director, Industrial Concerns in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments

Exd.—B.G.S.

WD 3559—GRB—470—16-4-40

15 copies

98c262-39-3.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read -

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ended 30-6-1939 received with letter No.C.3.27/39-40, dated 1-11-1939 from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Order No. D 4311-74/ nam

Dated, Bangalore 25 ~~Feb.~~ 1940.

Mr. M.S.Ramachendra Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

2. Industrial Enterprises.

The Mysore Glass & Enamel Works,Ltd., a company floated during the year on a joint stock basis for the manufacture of high class glass and enamelware, is an addition to the list of large industrial enterprises already started in the State under Government auspices. ~~Considerable progress was made in the resuscitation of the tanning and the match industries and definite schemes for floating~~ for steps were taken to new joint stock companies to ~~re-establish these industries are under active consideration~~ operate the chrome tanning at Bangalore and the metal factory at Shimoga. Two Govt. factories for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and agricultural implements were established at Mysore and Hassan, respectively. With the former, known as "The Lac and Paint Factory", was amalgamated the lac section of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

With a view to ~~effect~~ ensure better supervision of the Government and the State-aided industrial concerns, the appointment of a Government Director was sanctioned with effect from 1st July, 1939, and the work was re-distributed between him and the Chairman, Mysore Iron & Steel Works, as follows:-

The Chairman, M.I. & S.W.

1. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works.
2. The Government Implements Factory.
3. The Mysore Paper Mills.
4. The Mysore Match Factory.

Government Director of Industrial Concerns

1. The Government Soap Factory.
2. The Silk Weaving Factory.
3. The Electric Factory.
4. The Porcelain Factory.
5. The I & T. Laboratory.
6. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.,
7. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.,
8. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries, Ltd.,
9. The Mysore Chemicals & Fertilisers, Ltd.,

The working of the various Govt. industrial concerns was satisfactory. The sales to the public at the Industrial and Testing Laboratory increased by about 48% and the manufacture of new products was under consideration. To meet

[illegible] a capital investment of [illegible] Rs.10,000/-.

Besides the widely reputed silk [illegible] Kanjeevaram and Arani-de-chine silk [illegible] the silk weaving factory undertook the manufacture of a number of new varieties of fancy fabrics such as, wavy designed Saree and Crepe-de-chine out of [illegible] and the finishing of fabrics by the [illegible] process.

Loans aggregating Rs.[illegible] were granted for the establishment of [illegible] cottage industries including village and cottage [illegible] trade. Out of the loans already sanctioned [illegible] sum of Rs.20,460/- was recovered, leaving [illegible] balance of Rs.98,335/- outstanding towards [illegible] principal at the end of the year. The [illegible] years are very heavy and the Director is [illegible] pressed to see that adequate steps are [illegible] to reduce them.

3. Industrial Education.-

Much progress was shown in the [illegible] the Annamalai Technical Institute [illegible] various industrial schools. At the former [illegible] have manufactured two bronze statues of [illegible] Nataraja and Sri Govindaraja [illegible] for the Annamalai University.

The subjects taught in the nine industrial schools maintained by the Department were carpentry, smithy, weaving, lacquerware and sandalwood carving, the object being to train artisans in useful handicrafts which can be carried on as cottage industries. Financial aid was also given to thirteen home industries classes organised by ladies associations. With a view to helping the weavers to get doubling yarn of various colours, the Experimental and Research Section of the Government Weaving Institute designed and demonstrated successfully a doubling "charka". In addition, the Institute undertook and completed the manufacture of curtain cloth (Bihar pattern) of 72" width. Towards the close of the year, the amalgamation of the Institute with the Sri Krishnarajendra Jubilee Technical Institute was sanctioned.

4. Rural and Cottage Industries.- The revival of old rural industries and the starting of new ones engaged the special attention of the Department during the year. Surveys of the existing industries were undertaken and demonstrations of improved methods given, in respect of about a dozen of the twelve of the more important rural industries. thus resuscitated, mention may be made of hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving.

Hand spinning and

~~The former~~, which is the chief subsi-
diary industry of the ryot, received
considerable attention through the
ever expanding activities of the Badan-
val Centre and its four branches.
An idea of the valuable work done by
this organisation may be gauged by
the fact that whereas in 1927, when
the centre was opened, there were
only 1000 spinners who produced
5764 lbs. of yarn and 7765

(Contd)

and 7,765 yards of khadi valued at Rs. [illegible]. In the year under review there were 5045 spinners who produced 59,837 lbs of yarn and 1,30,780 square yards of "khadi" valued at Rs. 69,073. In addition, the three non-departmental centres produced "khadi" valued at over Rs.26,000/-. The wool-spinning branch of the Badanval Centre at Kolar has done much to resuscitate the 'Kambali' or blanket weaving industry in the Kolar District. An interesting feature of the hand-loom industry is the fillip given to it by the introduction of cheap electric power. There are at present about 800 power looms working in the State.

A beginning has also been made to use the Badanval Centre for the propagation and development of other rural and cottage industries, such as, leather work, paper making, mat weaving, pottery, etc., In order to ensure a continuity of development of rural and cottage industries, a three-year plan has been sanctioned, involving a total expenditure of Rs.1,31,830 and providing for the development of ~~ten of the more~~ important industries in forty-three centres spread over the whole State.

5. Labour Welfare.- During the year, the Board of Conciliation, which was concerned only with the settlement of disputes, [illegible] benefit welfare of labour being [illegible]

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Except for six labour disputes, all of ... short duration, the relations between the ... employers and the employees in the various ... industrial concerns were quite cordial. Considerable improvement was effected in the condition of life of labourers in some of the more important factories.

There were 251 factories working in the State during the year, of which 44 were seasonal and the rest perennial, and the average daily number of operatives employed rose to 26,089 (25,526). There were 427 (237) accidents, of which six were fatal. While the technical inspectors of factories inspected 244 factories, the medical, sanitary and health officers, who are inspectors in regard to health and sanitation, inspected only 73. This is not satisfactory. Government would like to see these officers pay more attention to this important part of their work, as also the district magistrates, who... Government regret to see inspected only nine factories during the year.

(xi) Out of 213 cases dealt with by the Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation ...

during the year, 193 were disposed of. A total sum of Rs.64,160/- was deposited for distribution, out of which the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased and injured workmen, in non-fatal cases, amounted to Rs.49,109/-. The question of further amending The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act so as to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Law is under consideration.

6. Weights and Measures:-

The administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st January, 1939. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures

(contd in next page)

and measures is being extended gradually to important trade centres and at the end of the year there were thirty-two such centres in the State. The question of quickening the pace is, ~~however,~~ under the consideration of the Department, as the marketing surveys have revealed the fact that there is an urgent need for extending the use of standard weights and measures all over the State.

7. Posts, Telegraphs & Wireless.

Fourteen experimental post offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of post offices in the State to 571. The number of telegraph offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 94. An Act for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the State, and the rules thereunder, were brought into force during the year. Nine hundred and eight (417) licenses for working broadcast receiving sets, 5 for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (non-commercial fixed), 32 (13) dealers', 78 commercial, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers' possession licenses were issued during the year.

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The marketing survey work conducted so far having proved very instructive and helpful in introducing reforms of a constructive character, the Mysore Agricultural Market Act was introduced during the

during the year for the establishment of regulated markets for ~~all~~ agricultural commodities in all the important trade centres of the State, beginning with the Davangere & Chitaldrug towns. A bill for the grading and marking of agricultural produce was also under consideration ~~when the year closed~~.

With a view to assisting the coffee industry to regain a little of its lost ground, the question of putting a stop to the colouring and the adulteration of coffee with coffee husk was investigated.

9. Commercial Intelligence & Publicity.

In view of the increasing importance of road-borne traffic in the State, a scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics was sanctioned during the year.

As usual, one of the chief activities of the Department was the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade and industry. Three hundred and seventy (215) such inquiries from all parts of India were dealt with during the year.

The Department also participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India, as a result of which the industrial products of the State received much publicity.

ii

10. Conclusion. - Government are glad to note the good work done by the Department during the year, under the guidance of the Director, Sri M.S. Ramachandra Rao.

Secretary to Government
Development Department

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

* Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory.

* Government Director, Industrial Concerns in Mysore, Bangalore.

* other Heads of Departments.

PRESS TABLE.

KDA

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

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R e a d : -

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for the year ended 30th June 1939 received with letter No. C. 3 27/39-40, dated the 1st November 1939 from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

*****

Order No. D 431-74/IXc 262-39-3

Dated, Bangalore, 25/2/40

Mr. M.S. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

2. Industrial Enterprises - The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, limited, a company floated during the year on a joint stock basis for the manufacture of high class glass and enamelware, is an addition to the list of large industrial enterprises already started in the State under Government auspices. Steps were taken to float new joint stock companies to operate the chrome tannery at Bangalore and the Match Factory at Shimoga. Two Government factories for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and agricultural implements were established at Mysore and Hassan, respectively. With the former, known as " The Lac and Paint Factory, " was amalgamated the lac section of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

With a view to ensure better supervision of the Government and the State-aided industrial concerns, the appointment of a Government Director was sanctioned with effect from 1st July, 1939, and the work was re-distributed between him and the Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, as follows:-

The Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works -

(1) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works,
(2) The Government Implements Factory,
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(4) The Mysore Match Factory.

Government Director of Industrial Concerns -

(1) The Government Soap Factory,
(2) The Silk Weaving Factory,
(3) The Electric Factory,
(4) The Porcelain Factory,
(5) The Industrial and Testing Laboratory,
(6) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Limited,
(7) The Mysore Lamp Works, Limited,
(8) The Mysore Stoneware, Pipes and Potteries, Limited,
(9) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited.

The working of the various Government industrial concerns was satisfactory. The sales to the public at the Industrial and Testing Laboratory increased by about 48 per cent and the manufacture of new products was under consideration. To meet the growing demand for bitumen emulsion, a third factory was established at Hassan with a capital investment of about Rs. 16,000/-.

Loans aggregating Rs. 22,500/- were sanctioned for the establishment of industrial concerns, including village and cottage industries. Out of the loans already sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 30,450/- was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,335/- outstanding towards principal at the end of the year. The arrears are very heavy and the Director is requested to see that adequate steps are taken to reduce them.

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A beginning has also been made to use the Badanval Centre for the propagation and development of other rural and cottage industries, such as, leather work, paper making, mat weaving, pottery, etc. In order to ensure a continuity of development of rural and cottage industries, a three-year plan has been sanctioned, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,31,830/- and providing for the development of important industries in forty-three centres spread over the whole State.

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questions relating to industrial labour in the State.

Except for six labour disputes, all of short duration, the relations between the employers and the employees in the various industrial concerns were quite cordial. Considerable improvement was effected in the conditions of life of labourers in some of the more important factories.

There were 251 factories working in the State during the year of which 44 were seasonal and the rest perennial, and the average daily number of operatives employed rose to 26,089 (25,526). There were 429 (237) accidents, of which six were fatal. While the technical inspectors of factories inspected 244 factories, the assistant sanitary and health officers, who are inspectors in regard to health and sanitation, inspected only 73. This is not satisfactory. Government would like to see these officers pay more attention to this important part of their work, as also the District Magistrates, who Government regret to see, inspected only nine factories during the year.

Out of 213 cases dealt with by the Commissioners of Workmen's compensation during the year, 193 were disposed of. A total sum of Rs. 64,160/- was deposited for distribution, out of which the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased and injured workmen, in non-fatal cases, amounted to Rs. 49,109/-. The question of further amending the Mysore Workmen's compensation Act so as to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Law is under consideration.

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7. Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless - Fourteen experimental Post Offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Post Offices in the State to 571. The number of Telegraph Offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 94. An act for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the State, and the rules thereunder, were brought into force during the year. Nine hundred and eight (417) licenses for working broadcast receiving sets, 6 for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (non-commercial fixed), 32 (13) dealers', 78 commercial, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers' possession licenses were issued during the year.

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9. Commercial Intelligence and Publicity - In view of the increasing importance of road-borne traffic in the State, a scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics was sanctioned during the year.

As usual, one of the chief activities of the Department was the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade and industry. Three hundred and seventy (215) such inquiries from all parts of India were dealt with during the year.

The Department also participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India, as a result of which the industrial products of the State received much publicity.

10. Conclusion - Government are glad to note the good work in several directions done by the Department during the year, under the guidance of the Director Mr. M.S. Ramchandra Rao.

Development Secretary to Government.

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10. Conclusion - Government are glad to note the good work in several directions done by the Department during the year, under the guidance of the Director Mr. M.S. Ramchandra Rao.

Development Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,

The Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory in Mysore,

The Government Director, Industrial Concerns in Mysore,

The other Heads of Departments.

F.H.

Read :-

[illegible] on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for the year ended 31st March 1130 received with Letter No. D. 3 27/35-36, dated the 1st November 1935 from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Order No. D 4311-74/[illegible] 262-3[illegible]
dated, Bangalore, 24/3/

Mr. [illegible] Ramachandra Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

1. Industrial Enterprises - The Sports Goods and Wood Ware, Limited, a company floated during the year on a joint stock basis for the manufacture of high class glass and crockery, is an addition to the list of large industrial enterprises already started in the Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil Factory. Steps were taken to float one joint stock company to operate the cotton factory at Bangalore and the Match Factory at Shimoga. The Government Factories for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and agricultural implements were established at Mysore and Kolar, respectively. With the former, known as "The Lac and Allied Factory," was amalgamated the one section of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

With a view to ensure better supervision of the Government and the Semi-official industrial concerns, the appointment of a Government Director was sanctioned with effect from 1st July, 1935, and the work was re-distributed between him and the Director, Sports Iron and Steel Works, as follows:-

The Director, Sports Iron and Steel Works -

(1) The Sports Iron and Steel Works,
(2) The New Cement Implements Factory,
(3) The Sports Paper Mills,
(4) The Sports Match Factory.

Government Director of Industrial Concerns -

(1) The Government Soap Factory,
(2) The Silk Weaving Factory,
(3) The Electric Factory,
(4) The Porcelain Factory,
(5) The Industrial and Testing Laboratory,
(6) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Limited,
(7) The Mysore Lamp Works, Limited,
(8) The Mysore Stoneware, Pipes and Potteries, Limited,
(9) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited.

The working of the various Government industrial concerns was satisfactory. The sales to the public at the Industrial and Testing Laboratory increased by about 40 per cent and the manufacture of new products was under consideration. To meet the growing demand for bitumen emulsion, a third factory was established at Kadur with a capital investment of about Rs. 10,000/-.

Loans aggregating Rs. 88,300/- were sanctioned for the establishment of industrial concerns, including village and cottage industries. Out of the loans already sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 30,432/- was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,335/- outstanding towards principal at the end of the year. The arrears are very heavy and the Director is requested to see that adequate steps are taken to reduce them.

3. Industrial Education - Much progress was shown in the working of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the various industrial schools. At the former were manufactured two bronze statues of Sri Nataraja and Sri Govindaraja, respectively, for the Annamalai University.

The subjects taught in the nine industrial schools maintained by the Department, were carpentry, smithy, weaving, lacquerware and sandal wood carving, the object being to train artisans in useful handicrafts which can be carried on as cottage industries. Financial aid was also given to ~~the~~ seven home industries classes organised by ladies associations. With a view to helping the weavers to get doubling yarn of various colours, the Experimental and Research/of the Government Weaving Institute designed and demonstrated successfully a doubling " charaka ". In addition, the Institute undertook and completed the manufacture of curtain cloth (Binny pattern) of 72" width. Towards the close of the year, the amalgamation of the Institute with the ~~Sri Jayachamarajendra Fabrics~~ Technical Institute

Institute was mentioned.

4. Rural and cottage [illegible] ... rural indus-
tries and the growth of ... ment of the
Department during the year. ... tries were
undertaken and demonstrations ... in respect of
about a dozen rural industries.

Hand spinning which ... of the ryot,
received considerable attention ... activity
of the Madurai Centre ... the Valuabi
Work done by this organisation ... ent whereas
in 1947, when the centre ... spinners who
produced 3764 lbs of yarn ... at Rs. 3741
in the year under review ... reduced
30,037 lbs of yarn and 1,3... ued at
Rs. 30,073/-. In addition, ... tres pro-
duced "Khadi" valued at over ... ning
branch of the Madurai centre ... sociate
the "Kowdi" or blanket weaving ... ict. An
interesting feature of the ... given to
it by the introduction of ... at present
about 600 power looms working ...

A beginning has also been ... tre for the
propagation and development of ... tries,
such as, leather work, paper ... etc. In
order to ensure a continuity of ... stage
industries, a three-year plan ... a total
expenditure of Rs. 1,31,000/- ... ment of
important industries in Kanya-... whole
state.

5. Labour welfare - During ... ization,
which was concerned only ... general
welfare of labour being ... , Lower and Labour
Committee of the Board of ... , replaced by
the Labour Welfare Board, which ... ial question

questions relating to industrial labour in the State.

Except for six labour disputes, all of short duration, the relations between the employers and the employees in the various industrial concerns were quite cordial. Considerable improvement has effected in the conditions of life of labourers in some of the more important factories.

There were 251 factories working in the State during the year, of which 44 were seasonal and the rest perennial, and the average daily number of operatives employed rose to 26,000 (25,328). There were 428 (237) accidents, of which six were fatal. While the technical inspectors of factories inspected 244 factories, the medical, sanitary and health officers, who are inspectors in regard to health and sanitation, inspected only 73. This is not satisfactory. Government would like to see these officers pay more attention to this important part of their work, as also the District Magistrates, who, Government regret to see, inspected only nine factories during the year.

Out of 215 cases dealt with by the Commissioners of workmen's compensation during the year, 193 were disposed of. A total sum of Rs. 64,162/- was deposited for distribution, out of which the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased and injured workmen, in non-fatal cases, amounted to Rs. 49,109/-. The question of further amending the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act so as to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Law is under consideration.

6. Weights and measures.- The administration of the Mysore weights and measures act was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st January, 1939. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures is being extended gradually to important trade centres and at the end of the year there were thirty-two such centres in the State. The question of quickening the pace is under the consideration of the Department, as the marketing surveys have revealed the fact that there is an urgent need for extending the use of standard weights and measures all over the State.

7. Posts & Telegraphs and Wireless - Fourteen experimental Post offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of post offices in the State to 371. The number of Telegraph offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 94. An act for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the State, and the rules thereunder, were brought into force during the year. Nine hundred and eight (427) licenses for working broadcast receiving sets, 5 for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (non-commercial fixed), 38 (13) dealers', 76 commercial, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers' possession licenses were issued during the year.

8. Marketing Survey - The marketing survey work conducted so far having proved very instructive and helpful in introducing reforms of a constructive character, the Mysore Agricultural Market Act was introduced during the year for the establishment of regulated markets for agricultural commodities in all the important trade centres of the State, beginning with the Davanagere and Chitaldrug Towns. A bill for the grading and marking of agricultural produce was also under consideration.

9. Commercial Intelligence and Publicity - In view of the increasing importance of road-borne traffic in the State, a scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics was sanctioned during the year.

As usual, one of the chief activities of the Department was the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade and industry. Three hundred and seventy (815) enq. inquiries from all parts of India were dealt with during the year.

The Department also participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India, as a result of which the industrial products of the State received much publicity.

10. Conclusion - Government are glad to note the good work in various directions done by the Department during the year, under the guidance of the Director Mr. M.S. Ramchandra Rao.

Development Secretary to Government.

File No. 193 —193 .

Previous reference:

Later reference:

Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

SUBJECT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE

for the year

1938 - 1939

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, FOR THE YEAR 1938 - 39.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

PART I.

General Industrial and Commercial conditions during the year.

A. GENERAL.

The general industrial and commercial conditions which had suffered a set back during the previous year showed some signs of revival at the beginning of the year under report. But the political events of Europe which dominated the world throughout the year reacted adversely on the economic life of the people and repressed the little hope of revival that was entertained at the beginning.

Though production and demand in the case of almost all the major industries of Mysore were maintained at a higher level as compared with the previous year, commodity prices continued to show a downward trend during the major part of the year, a slight recovery being noticed only towards the close of the year. The acreage and yield of the principal crops of Mysore also suffered considerable decreases owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and also for want of timely and adequate rainfall. The commercial activities in the State during the year were, on the whole, not as satisfactory as was anticipated at the beginning.

B. PRICE MOVEMENTS.

Compared with the prices of last year there was a further decline in prices during the year. The declining tendency observed in the prices movements of last year continued to manifest itself and prices continued at a low level for the best part of the year and showed some signs of recovery only towards the close of the year.

Prices of food grains and pulses rose visibly during the first half of the year. There was again a gradual decline

declined during the next quarter followed by a small rise in the last quarter of the year. Prices of other food articles sagged during the major part of the year and some slight improvement was sighted towards the end of the year. Prices of oils and oilseeds further fell steadily and showed a very slight improvement at the end of the year. Prices of textiles were at their lowest ebb during the first half of the year and during the next half gradually rose to slightly higher levels. Prices of all other commodities continued at a slightly lower level than during the previous year.

The following statement furnishes details regarding the general trend of prices during the year:-

(Statement attached)

MONTHLY INDEX OF PRICES.

July 1914 : 100

Month	Food Grains and pulses.	Oil and Oil seeds	Other food articles	Textiles.	Others.	General Index Numbers.		
						Bangalore	Bombay	Calcutta
1936								
September	101	105	94	111	119	106	97	91
December	94	106	101	113	122	108	101	94
1937								
March	98	109	102	119	126	111	110	100
June	100	108	107	120	125	113	106	102
September	106	103	103	114	125	111	106	104
December	112	101	99	106	123	109	104	102
1938								
March	99	96	95	106	119	104	100	96
June	106	93	104	99	123	107	100	94
September	107	90	99	97	121	104	101	95
December	116	90	96	96	121	105	101	95
1939								
March	104	88	96	99	125	104	99	96
June	108	96	104	106	124	109	101	99

RJV/...)

C. LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The total number of large industrial establishments in the State during the calender year 1938 was 393 employing 62,593 persons per day as compared with 364 concerns employing on an average 58,540 persons during the previous year. Of the above number, 365 were perennial concerns and the remaining 28 seasonal.

The following statement gives details regarding the distribution of the large industrial establishments, arranged according to the different groups of industries:-

Sl.no.	Nature of factories.	Total No. of concerns.	Total no.of persons employed daily.
1	Textiles	93	16,567
2	Engineering	23	5,227
3	Minerals and metals	23	24,366
4	Food,drink and tobacco	107	6,954
5	Chemicals, dyes, etc.	20	966
6	Paper and printing	28	1,115
7	Processes connected with wood, stone and glass	49	1,849
8	Processes connected with skin and hides	15	1,455
9	Gins and presses	24	1,269
10	Miscellaneous	8	775
	Total..	393	62,593

The above statement shows that the mineral and metal and textile industries continued to be the most important industries as usual, followed by engineering industries and industries connected with food, drink and tobacco.

[illegible]

D. NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The total number of Joint Stock Companies registered during the year ending 30th June 1939 was 19 of which 15 were public companies and the remaining 4 private. The total amount of capital invested in the 15 public companies registered during the year was Rs.24,50,000/- authorised and Rs.1,12,795/- subscribed and paid up. The total capital of the 4 private companies was Rs.2,12,500/- authorised and Rs.1,06,500/- subscribed and paid up. The total amount of capital of all the 19 companies registered during the year was thus Rs.26,62,500/- authorised and Rs.2,19,295/- subscribed and paid up. Of the 19 companies registered, one related to banking, loans and insurance business, eleven to trading and manufacturing, one to planting, one to mining and quarrying, one to transport and transit business, one was a rice mill and the remaining three related to hotel, theatre and advertisement business. Of the several companies floated during the year, special mention may be made of the Mysore Coffee Curing works, Ltd., and the Mysore Glass & Enamelling works, Ltd., The former was established for the purpose of curing, warehousing and marketing of Mysore Coffee and the latter for the purpose of manufacturing glass and allied products.

The total number of Joint Stock Companies including the new ones registered during the year and working at the end of the year was 190 with a total authorised capital of Rs.6,98,45,200/-, subscribed capital of Rs.2,67,76,112/- and a paid up capital of Rs.2,46,79,411/-.

E. COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The depression in the cotton trade which had set in last year continued with increasing severity during the year under report. Owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall, the yield of cotton crop was reduced to nearly half. The prices of raw cotton which had fallen considerably during the previous year

previous year continued to exhibit a further decline and recovered only slightly during the latter part of the year. The year opened with a price of Rs.91-8-0 per candy of 500 lbs and the prices steadily fell during the course of the next six months. The lowest level was reached in December when the prices stood at Rs.83-9-7. During the course of the next two months there was a slight rise and in February the price stood at Rs.92-4-0. The price again fell to Rs.89/- in March but thereafter the price rose slowly but steadily. In June 1939 the price stood at Rs.94.12.0 and the year closed with the prices at a much higher level than in the beginning.

The year was one of continous disturbances both political and otherwise and the cotton trade of the country was affected adversely. Cotton trade in the other Indian Markets also was subject to fluctuations. The price of broach cotton per Bombay candy of 784 lbs stood at about Rs.153/- at the beginning of the year and during the first quarter of the year under review prices ruled unsteadily fluctuating within narrow limits and stood round about Rs.154/-. Prices rose perceptibly during the second quarter of the year and stood at Rs.139/- in December 1938. Prices again gradually fell during the next two months. Thereafter there was a steady recovery and the price stood at about Rs.168/- when the year closed.

The prices of yarn also registered a continuous decline. The price of 20s yarn stood at Rs.4-6-0 per bundle of 10 lbs at the opening of the year. In August the price declined to Rs.4-4-0 and remained at that level till about the end of October. There was again a drop in November to Rs.4/- owing to heavy arrivals from Japan and China and prices continued at this level, till about the end of February and the lowest level was reached in May when the price stood at Rs.3-12-0. In June the price rose by about two annas.

In the cloth market, very unfavourable conditions prevailed. There was a steady decline in the prices and demand was slack, resulting in over production and accumulation of stocks. The continued slump in prices, the reduction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the increased severity in the competitions from foreign countries and various other contributory causes unfavourably affected the production and trade of the local mills.

The total number of cotton mills working in the State during the year ending 31st March 1939 was 8 and the total number of spindles and looms working in these was 160,481 and 2,544 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1939 was 21,000,000 lbs equivalent to 38,500,000 yards as against 20,759,000 lbs equivalent to 35,000,000 yards during the previous statistical year. In addition to the above mills there were about 48 smaller power loom factories employing on an average more than 10 persons per day engaged in cotton weaving.

F. WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

The total number of woollen mills working in the State during the calendar year 1938 was only 3. The total number of spindles and looms working in these three mills was 5,803 and 323 respectively as compared with 9,113 spindles and 396 looms during the calendar year 1937. The woollen mills in the State were employing on an average 1,143 persons per day during the calendar year 1938 as compared with 1,498 persons during the previous calendar year. The total quantity of goods produced in all the woollen mills in the State during the year 1938 was 1,673,240 lbs. valued at Rs.12,708,308/- as compared with 2,914,259 lbs. valued at Rs.20,30,162 in the previous calendar year. The main reason for the decrease in production was the closing down of the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills

closing down of the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., which was the second biggest woollen mill in the State. The chief articles that are produced in these mills are rugs, blankets, carpets and druggets. The market for woollen goods was dull as in the previous year and prices also did not show any material improvement. The prices of raw wool produced in the State also showed a continous decline for the major part of the year. The year opened with the prices at the lowest level, when mixed sheep wool was selling at Rs.6-14-0 per maund of 25 lbs. The prices, however, improved to Rs.7-8-0 in November 1938 but again fell to Rs.7-4-0 in February 1939. Thereafter prices again steadily recovered and stood at the close of the year at Rs.9-8-0 per maund.

In addition to the mills referred to above, there were about half a dozen concerns engaged in the manufacture of druggets and carpets.

5. SILK INDUSTRY.

Owing to unfavourable market conditions and unequal distribution of rainfall, the year was not a very favourable one for the silk industry of the State. In spite of adverse conditions the industry however, continued to make some progress owing to the persistant efforts of Government. The area under mulberry increased by 1000 acres during the year. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight fall in the imports of raw silk into the State. Imports from Japan fell appreciably, while those from China rose considerably. Owing to paucity of supplies from Japan, the prices of Japanese yellow 20/22 denier which ranged between Rs.5-2-0 and Rs.5-4-0 per lb at Bombay in July 1938 advanced to Rs.7-9-0 in June 1939 and the prices of canton silk which was Rs.4-6-0 per lb in July 1938 also rose to Rs.5-6-0 in June 1939. But this did not have any effect on Mysore Silk and cocoons and prices were on a downward trend. The price of Mysore Charka Silk (Chainapatna)

Mysore Charka Silk(Channapatna) which ranged from Rs.3-15-0 to Rs.4-5-0 per lb in July 1938 with a short spell of rise for about 6 months declined to Rs.3-6-0 to 2-13-0 in June 1939 and the prices of cocoons also fell from Re.0-4-0 to 0-4-2 in July 1938 to 0-3-0 to 0-2-8 per lb. in June 1939. The establishment of the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., has also been responsible for the production of some quantities of superior grade silk in the State, but the quantity of production is yet too small to influence the industry to any great extent, inspite of keen competition. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., - the only concern of its type in India - started regular production and the spun silk manufactured by the concern was put on the market. There was an appreciable fall in the imports of spun silk and noil yarn during the year and the prices were on a higher level and the year was altogether a favourable one for the spun silk industry of the State. In spite of adverse conditions, there was some improvement in all the branches of the silk industry in the State.

During the year, the Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of granting further assistance to the sericultural industry visited the State for collecting information and recording evidence relating to the industry.

H. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The iron and steel industry in the State continued to show further progress during the year. There was an increase in production and the high quality of the products was maintained satisfactorily. The total quantities of foundry pig iron and iron castings produced at the Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravathi were 27,296 tons and 8,712 tons respectively as against 22,721 tons and 9,120 tons during the year 1937-1938. The quantity of steel ingots and steel sections produced during the year amounted to 54,316 tons as compared with 41,643 tons in the previous year. Market conditions were better than during the previous year, and there was a good demand for steel bars, cast iron pipes

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cast iron pipes and other heavy structural steel work. Prices of pig iron were steady and there was reduction in the prices of cast iron pipes. Prices of steel beams (merchant quality) showed fluctuations, mainly due, as stated in the last year's report, to internal competition ~~in~~ between the various iron and steel companies in India.

I. Gold Mining Industry.

During the year under report, there were four gold mining companies employing daily on an average 23,241 persons. The total quantity of gold produced during the year was 320,979 fine ounces valued at Rs.3,12,98,417 as against 323,567 fine ounces valued at Rs.2,98,04,066 produced during the previous year.

J. OTHER MINERALS AND METALS.

Besides gold and iron deposits of several other minerals and ores as manganese, chromite magnesite, mica soapstone and slate stone, gemstones, kaolin, quartz, felspar, kyanite and sillimanite, limestone, building and ornamental stones etc., occur in the State in large quantities and a good number of these minerals are being utilised for industrial purposes by several concerns in the State.

During the year under report, there was only one concern in Mysore District engaged in Chrome mining. This concern employed 420 persons.

K. CERAMIC INDUSTRY.

The ceramic industry in the State made good progress during the year. Production in all branches of the industry showed a perceptible improvement. There was an increased demand for the stoneware products and other accessories manufactured by the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., as also for the porcelain insulators manufactured at the Government Porcelain Factory and prices were on ~~the~~ an upward trend. Demand for the bricks, hollow bricks and cement tiles and other allied products was also steady, though prices of the same showed a downward tendency.

7. ENGINEERING WORKS AND METAL FACTORIES.

There were 18 engineering works and workshops employing ten or more persons per day engaged in the industry of iron foundry, casting, manufacture of iron safes, motor repairing etc. There were also two metal factories engaged in the manufacture of brassware, four factories engaged in the manufacture of silverware and 3 factories engaged in dressing, polishing and electroplating nickelware.

8. OIL SEED CRUSHING INDUSTRY.

During the year under report, there were 14 large oil mills engaged in the extraction of groundnut, castor, gingelly and honge oils. The total number of expellers working in these mills during the year was 48. The oil seed crushing industry continues to suffer on account of competition from the oil mills outside the State.

In view of the importance of the above industry from the commercial point of view, a detailed survey of the industry was taken on hand by the Department during the latter part of the year and the survey was in progress when the year closed.

9. SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Sugar Industry in the State continues to make good progress. The total quantity of sugar produced during the year under report was 29,231 tons as compared with 27,575 tons in the previous year. Almost all the sugar produced was sold out during the year. The prices of sugar were not favourable at the commencement of the season but towards the latter part of the year, prices began to rise and reached their highest level during the first week of May 1939. Prices again showed a downward tendency which continued till the end of the year. The lowest and highest prices during the year stood at Rs.24-6-0 and Rs.32/- respectively per bag of 2 cwts.

10. TANNING INDUSTRY.

There were 17 tanneries working in the State during the

during ... which 15 were working in Bangalore District, ...ict and one in Mysore District. The total ...loyed in all the tanneries during the ...ainst 1,146 persons employed in the 16 ... the previous year. All the tanneries ...ged in producing dark tanned hides and ... the same to foreign countries through the ... total quantity of tanned hides and skins ... tanneries during the year amounted to 1,083,

...

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...

As in the previous year, there was only one match factory working in the State during the year under report and the total quantity of matches produced in the factory during the year was 45,748 gross boxes as against 81,165 gross boxes in the year 1937-38. There was a good demand for the local product during the year. Production was restricted only to 100 gross a day during the year and the prices were also reduced by about 2½% with a view to withstanding competition from the factories in the Madras presidency.

The general conditions relating to the export trade in coffee, cotton, areca, groundnuts, cocoanuts, copra and other agricultural and commercial products of Mysore continued to be unfavourable. Production of coffee, cotton, areca and groundnut was less than in the previous year for want of timely and adequate rainfall and also owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Though the quantity of coffee exported from the State during the year was slightly greater than that of the previous year, the export trade was not lively owing to the uncertainty of the European political situation and erratic fluctuations in prices. The same trends were seen reflected also in the case of the other products mentioned above.

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PART II

State Aid to Industries.

A. General.

There is no such enactment as State Aid to Industries Act in the Mysore State. Nevertheless, the Government of Mysore have been pursuing for the past 60 years and especially since the year 1926, a very liberal policy of State Aid to Industries and the Industrial Progress of the State has been quite remarkable during this period chiefly due to the practical form of encouragement and assistance given by the Government to private enterprise. As a result of Government Aid a number of factories for the manufacture of paper, cement, porcelain insulators and other electrical materials, electrical transformers, workshop machinery and machine tools, paints and varnishes, bakelite articles, sugar, stoneware pipes and potteries, electric lamps, sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, flue-cured tobacco, deodorised vegetable oils and fats, cured coffee, fine textiles glass and enamel ware, spun silk, yarn, etc., have been started in the State during the last ten years and have become important additions to the long list of big and small industrial establishments already in existence.

Government have assisted the promotion of industrial enterprise in the State in the following ways:-

(a) by establishing industrial concerns and keeping them under their own control and management in the larger interests of the State,

(b) by pioneering industries with a view to handing them over ultimately to private enterprise,

(c) by providing financial aid under the Industrial Loan Rules, and

(d)by encouraging the flotation of large industrial concerns on a Joint Stock basis by grant of concessions on the following lines:-

(1) Subscribing to the Share Capital of the concerns.

(2) Granting land, water, and electric power, free of charge or at concessional rates.

(3) Guaranteeing the purchase of the products of the concerns to the extent of their requirements provided quality and price are satisfactory, and

(4) Undertaking not to start or encourage the starting of similar concerns so long as the working of the concerns is satisfactory.

There are now 13 large industrial concerns with a total fixed and working capital of more than 3 crores of rupees which are completely owned and managed by Government. Two industrial concerns which were pioneered by Government have been transferred to private enterprise. About 18 concerns have been started by private enterprise with the assistance from Government in the form of subscription to their Share Capital or in the shape of grant of land, water, electric power, etd., free of charge or at concessional rates while a very large number of concerns have been started by private industrialists on their own initiative or with financial and technical assistance from Government. There are at present 393 large Industrial Establishments in the State employing daily on an average 62,593 persons.

The following paras give a brief account of some of the important concerns that were floated during the year under report with the assistance of Government.

. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.,

The establishment of a Coffee curing works at Chikmagalur situated as it is in the heart of the coffee growing area in the State and accounting as it does for more than three fourths of the total production of coffee in the State was a long felt want and the planters were put to the necessity of sending their coffee for treatment to the curing factories on the West Coast and importing therefrom cured coffee for purposes of consumption in the State, at a heavy cost of transport. The Government of Mysore who were alive to the welfare of the Coffee Industry issued orders in June 1938 sanctioning the establishment of a Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur on a Joint Stock basis for the purpose of curing, warehousing and marketing of coffee. They also agreed to subscribe 10 per cent of the authorised and issued capital of the Company amounting to 4 lakhs of rupees divided into 40,000 shares of Rs.10/- each. A sum of Rs.5,000/- was also advanced by Government for meeting the preliminary expenses connected with the floatation of the Company. The Company was floated and registered on 15th September 1938. As the response from the Public was not very encouraging owing to the tightness of the money market and other reasons, Government came forward and purchased the balance of 9,500 shares with a view to make up the minimum subscription necessary for allotment and enable the company to commence business thus bringing up their total contribution to 13,500 Shares in the concern. Government also granted to the concern free of cost, a site about a mile from Chikmagalur Town for the location of the Factory. The Company took up, towards the end of the year under report, the construction of the Factory buildings which are now nearing completion. The latest type of machinery ordered from London has also been received and the same is being erected. It is expected that the factory will be in

in full working order by December 1939 when the current year's crop comes in for curing.

With a view to ensuring required supplies of red coffee to the above curing works for purposes of curing, Government have directed that all coffee planters to whom Paccavi loans have been granted should send their coffee to the Coffee Curing Works at Chikkamagalur for curing. Negotiations have also been carried on with the Bank of Mysore for supplying the above works, similarly, produce from all coffee estates under lien to the Bank.

The great problem of the Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., will be to find a satisfactory market for the Mysore Coffee cured by them. Until a few years ago, the best plantation coffee was taken up by London and the rest of this variety had a ready market in Germany and other coffee-drinking countries of Europe while practically all the native coffee was absorbed by France. But in recent years, owing to various contributory causes, especially due to the disturbed political conditions as also with large imports from Brazil, Kenya, Costa Rica, etc., Mysore Coffee has gradually lost ground in the European markets. The Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur has, however, proposed to deal with the problem of placing coffee in the foreign markets in a finished form-roasted and ground and thus regain the lost ground for Mysore coffee in these markets.

C. The Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Ltd.,

The Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Ltd., to which a reference was made in the last year's report was floated as a Public Limited Liability Company during the year, under the managing agency of Messrs. Lyal:

Messrs. Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., Ogalewadi, for the manufacture of glass and allied products. Government in their order No. S.383-449/I&C. 235-37-14 dated the 15/16th July 1938 have been pleased to grant to the promotors of the Company land, water, electric power, etc., required by them free of cost as far as possible or at concessional rates. They have also guaranteed the purchase of the products of the company to the extent of their requirements provided quality and price are satisfactory and have undertaken not to start or encourage the starting of similar concerns in the State so long as the working of the Company is satisfactory. These concessions and facilities have been granted subject to the condition that they are availed of within 12 months from the date of the Government order and that the Company admits into their factory such reasonable number of qualified young men as Government may depute to be trained as apprentices.

The above Company was registered during the month of September 1938 with an authorised capital of Rs.5,00,000/- The subscribed and paid up capital of the Company as on 30th June 1939 were Rs.1,10,000/- and Rs.50,900/- respectively.

The Company have since completed the buildings of the factory and also the erection of the plant required. The factory started manufacturing in September 1939 and several kinds of glass articles of fine quality have already been made using raw materials available in the State. These articles were displayed at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition 1939 and attracted much attention.

D. The Mysore Tannery.

Reference was made in the last year's Report to the grant of certain facilities and concessions by the Government for the floatation of a Joint Stock Company under Government auspices to take over the old Mysore Tannery and reconstruct it with a view to placing the chrome tanning industry on a sound basis. The provisional Board of Directors of the proposed company constituted by the Government examined the assets of the old Tannery and made a reasonable offer to the Official Liquidator of the Bangalore Bank, Ltd.,(in liquidation), which has been accepted by him. Further action is being taken to float a company on Joint Stock basis.

E. The Mysore Match Manufacturing, Co., Ltd., Shimoga.

The Mysore Match Manufacturing, Co., Ltd., Shimoga was started in the year 1925 and after working for a few years, completely suspended operations from the year 1934 owing to insufficiency of working capital and other reasons. During the year under report, Government referred to this Department for examination the question of reviving the match factory at Shimoga. The assets of the Company were inspected, and they were got evaluated by an expert engineer.

The question was discussed in detail with certain leading gentlemen and merchants interested in the industry. The consensus of opinion was that as the prospects of placing the factory on a satisfactory working basis were quite good, attempts might be made to float a Joint Stock Company under the auspices of and with the financial support of Government to purchase the existing factory at Shimoga and undertake its working. Government have accepted the proposal and action is being taken to reconstruct the company and start operations in the early future.

F. Industrial Loans.

Under the Industrial Development Act, provision exists for granting loans to private industri

(a) the purchase and erection of premises and machinery,

(b) the construction of roads, water, sewerage and electric supply connections for the factory premises,

(c) the provision of working capital, normally not exceeding one third of the block capital required for the project.

Loans are given by the Government facilities

Applications for loans are considered by a Committee consisting of officials.

Loans are granted for periods ranging from 5 to 10 years at interest rates varying from 6 to 8 per cent per annum. The loans are repayable in annual instalments commencing from the second year after the year in which the loan was disbursed.

	1966-67		1967
	No.	Rs.	No.
No. of applications pending at the beginning of the year.	40	[illegible]/-	19
No. of applications received during the year.	159	2,39,150/-	132
Total.	119	2,[illegible],700/-	151
No. of applications rejected during the year.	30	15,[illegible]/-	40
No. of applications withdrawn during the year.	40	1,16,[illegible]/-	46
Total.	98	1,[illegible],?00/-	86
No. of applications pending at the end of the year.	19	[illegible],?0/-	151

Further details regarding the loans sanctioned during 1938-39 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Nature of Industry for which loan was granted.	No.	Amount.
			Rs.
1.	Brass Industry.	1	200/-
2.	Power Loom Factory towards working Capital.	5	5,500/-
3.	Groundnut Decorticator.	1	400/-
4.	Flour Mill and Rice Huller.	5	3,550/-
5.	Carpentry and Smithy Workshops.	4	850/-
6.	Pumping set for land irrigation purposes.	4	2,120/-
7.	Manufacture of fret toys.	1	500/-
8.	Hand loom weaving.	14	1,830/-
9.	-do- Kambli weaving.	1	250/-
10.	Lacquerware toys manufacture.	3	800/-
11.	Manufacture of Polish and Tincture.	2	900/-
12.	Silver works.	1	300/-
13.	Disintegrator for Soapnut powdering. (additional loan)	1	200/-
14.	Knitting works.	1	300/-
15.	Manufacture of caps.	1	100/-
16.	Oil Ghanas - Power driven.	2	2,000/-
17.	Tile Factory.	1	2,500/-
18.	Lace manufacture.	1	200/-
	Total.	49	22,500/-

Towards the repayment of loans advanced a sum of Rs.37,147-8-3 was recovered during the year of which Rs.30,450-8-3 was towards principal and Rs.5,717-0-4 towards ordinary and penal interest.

The percentage of receipts under principal and interest to the demand current and in arrears is noted below.

	Principal	Interest
Demand arrears (excluding the cases written off during the year)	24.00 per cent.	8.66 per cent.
Demand current.	23.05 "	40.62 "

At the commencement of the year, Rs.1,00,287-15-11 was outstanding under principal and Rs.31,467-6-8 under interest. The demand during the year under report was Rs.28,517-12-7 under principal and Rs.7,071-9-6 under interest. A sum of Rs.50-12-0 was written off.

Deducting the recoveries made and the amount written off which together amounted to Rs.30,450-8-3, the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs.98,335-4-3.

The following statement gives a comprehensive picture of loans sanctioned by the Department since 1913 and the recoveries made thereof.

Particulars.	Accounts up to end of 1937-38	Accounts for 1938-39	Total.
1. Amount of loans advanced.	16,63,339/-	23,917 12 9	16,87,256 12 9
2. Amount repaid towards principal.	12,82,927/-	30,450 8 3	13,13,377 8 3
3. Amount repaid towards interest.	2,69,118/-	5,717 0 4	2,74,835 0 4

G. Technical Assistance.

Besides granting loans under the Industrial Loan Rules, the Department has also been granting technical assistance to private enterprise in connection with the selection of suitable plant and machinery and erection and

and maintenance of the same. The services of the Superintendents of Industries as also of the mechanics of this Department are placed at the disposal of the private industrialists for attending to the erection, repairs and maintenance of machinery as and when requisitioned. During the year under report, a sum of Rs.1,672-4-0 was recovered on account of fees for technical assistance rendered by the Departmental officers as against Rs.554/- in the year 1937-38.

Other Concessions.

In addition to granting technical and financial assistance, the Department has also been helping private industrialists by securing for them necessary raw materials at concession rates. Among the more important of such concessions, mention may be made of the following:-

(a) Supply of duty free salt.

(b) Supply of duty free alcohol, denatured spirit and rectified spirits, and

(c) Supply of 'Saleswood' and 'Sandalwood' at concession rates.

Details showing the extent to which the above concessions were availed of by the industries concerned during the year under report are given below.

(a) Supply of Duty Free Salt.

Arrangements were as usual, made by the Department with the Government of India Salt Department for obtaining the concession of supply of Duty Free Salt to the several local industrial concerns. During the year under report, supplies of Duty Free Salt were made to 17 industrial concerns in the State of which 10 were engaged in tanning hides and skins, 4 in Spinning and Weaving, one in Soap making, one in the manufacture of paper and the remaining one in the

their later orders up to 12th March 1940. During the latter part of the year, the Department recommended and obtained for the Government Industrial School at Sagar, the concession of supply of Sandalwood at Rs.0-4-0 a lb. for a period of two years from 12th March 1938, as in the case of Gudigars' Co-operative Societies.

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PART III

Rural and Cottage Industries

A General—There has been a regular drive in Mysore in all directions in regard to rural upliftment. The revival of rural industries, especially in areas where they once flourished but are now languishing, and starting of new ones in suitable centres which constitute an important item in the programme of rural reconstruction and welfare, are receiving the special attention of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

With a view to facilitating planned development of rural and cottage industries, surveys of the existing village industries have been undertaken and are being continued. Demonstrations of improved methods in a number of village industries such as, tanning, leather stitching, tile-making, coir manufacture, paper-making, hand-spinning and weaving of cotton and wool have been conducted. Small loans are granted to village artizans to develop their industry or to enable them to start new ones independently.

Among the more important of the village industries which have been resuscitated and improved may be mentioned the following:-

1. Hand Spinning.
2. Handloom Weaving.
3. Hardware and Smithy.
4. Lac ware Industry.
5. Manufacture of Glue.
6. Flaying and Tanning of hides.
7. Naked and Cota manufacture.
8. Paper making.
9. Improved pottery.
10. Mat weaving.
11. Coir making and Cotton Rope making.
12. Sericulture.

A brief account of the attempts made for the promotion of the village industries is given below:-

B.

Nasoan and Kolar, respectively, with a view to standardising production.

In order to popularise spinning, the Centre has been sending out trained people to demonstrate the use of improved appliances and methods at the very doors of the spinners so that they may be enabled to increase their output and earnings. Further, Government have been pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by this Department for the manufacture and distribution of 1,000 improved charkas, 1,000 carding bows and 1,700 speed pulleys at half the cost to spinners, the remaining half being borne by Government. The increase in the number of spinners as shown in the above statement is a clear proof of the increasing popularity of spinning among the village folk.

The Sadanval Khadi Centre has established its own Sales Depots at important places, for the sale of khadi produced in the Centre and Government have been pleased to purchase all the cloth necessary to provide clothings to menials working in Government Departments from the Sadanval Spinning Centre. Further, in order to induce the spinners and weavers working in the Sadanval Centre to use Khadi, a 'self-sufficiency' scheme has been introduced under which the value of the khadi sold to them at cost price is recovered in small instalments at the time of their supplying yarn. So far they have purchased khadi worth about Rs.30,000/- This system has proved popular. Of the total sales, about 30 per cent represents purchases by Government, 5 per cent by spinners and weavers of the Centre and the rest by the general public.

The Wool Spinning Branch of the Sadanval Spinning ~~Circle~~ Centre at Kolar has been devoting considerable attention to the resuscitation of the languishing Kambli weaving industry in the district and its efforts have met with success.

success. There are at present about 120 spinners and 30 weavers and within a short period of about an year and a half, it has been able to produce and sell goods of the value of about Rs.5,700/- This Branch Centre is gradually extending its activities and is gaining in popularity.

The khadi movement in the State has, with the steady encouragement from Government and with the increasing patronage from the public, been making rapid progress. Reckoned as a whole, the activities of the movement to-day (including non-departmental centres) extend over more than 200 villages in the State. About 8,000 spinners and 450 weavers and 100 other artizans work under its control. The production and purchase of yarn during the year (1938-39) amounted in value to about Rs.70,000/- The khadi cloth manufactured was 1,85,000 Sq.yards valued at about Rs.94,000/- and a total sales amounting to Rs. Rs.1,20,000/- were effected in khadi. (For further details please see page 47)

This success of the movement is synonymous with the success of the Kadamval Centre - the pioneer in the field. A model centre for the encouragement of hand-spinning, it is soon to be developed as a centre for the propagation and development of the other rural and cottage industries of the State as leather stitching, manufacture of paper by hand, gut making, mat weaving, oil pressing, manufacture of paddy husking machines (Chakkis) and others. The following gives an idea of work carried on at the Centre during 1938-39 with regard to several industries.

About 275 pairs of chappals of a total value of Rs.250/- were manufactured and sold. Five hundred and three rolls of guts were made from raw intestines imported from outside and were used up in the making of improved hand bows for spinning. Paper of a total value of Rs.313/- was manufactured by hand process - 116 quires of writing paper, 46 quires of blotting paper, 7,784 letter papers, 30,605

30605 envelopes and 1,100 cards were made. Eighteen Paddy chaukies were manufactured and 10 of those were sold. Oil pressing was taken up and regular production started.

The above is only indicative of the beginnings that are being made at the Centre in the matter of developing rural and cottage industries. In addition students with sufficient general educational qualifications are being trained in these industries. The training section regularly opened from 15th of December 1938 has trained the first batch of 10 selected candidates in hand-spinning, paper making, etc., The students are paid a stipend of Rs.8/- per mensem during the period of training.

The training afforded is of a thoroughly practical character and is thus invaluable to those who wish to engage themselves in or set up small industrial enterprises of their own in the rural parts. The six students who were trained in paper making by hand even before the starting of the regular training section have all now found gainful employment.

(c) Hand-loom weaving:- There are about 30,000 hand-loom weavers in the State, each having one loom on an average engaged in the production of cotton, silk and woollen goods. The total production on all these looms is estimated at about one crore of rupees.

By systematic propaganda and demonstration work carried on by the Department in the several weaving centres, the great bulk of the weavers have been induced to adopt improved methods and use improved appliances. The Department spends more than Rs.15,000/- every year on such demonstrations conducted by the peripatetic demonstration parties of the Department. During the last 11 years the Department has spent about two lakhs of rupees or more on this account

account and the value of improved appliances introduced amounts to about Rs.24,000/-

The Weaving Institute has since - with effect from 1st July 1939 - been amalgamated with the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, has designed a number of improved weaving appliances such as chain tappets and bobbys, etc., During 1937-38 a new type of tape loom capable of being worked both by hand and by power was manufactured at the Institute. Thirteen table looms and 20 chain tappets were also manufactured and supplied, the former to the several Home Industries Associations and the latter to the Harijan weavers in the State free of cost. A new type of doubling machine was manufactured at the Institute during 1938-39 and demonstrated.

At the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute started in November 1938, a Higher Diploma Course in weaving extending over a period of three years, has been instituted.

During the year 1938-39 the demonstration parties conducted demonstrations in 27 weaving centres, visited 431 villages, introduced 324 new designs, fitted up 304 improved looms and parts, trained 625 persons in the use of improved appliances and sold to the weavers appliances worth Rs.3,200/- The most important of the demonstration conducted are those ~~conducted~~ in weaving in finer counts of yarn and in the manufacture of a new type of article altogether, viz., the Silhar type of curtains.

In recent years the Department has been making attempts to make the handloom woven products more attractive and easily marketable. The traditional designs and types of manufacture are being modified or varied and newer types as for example, the Madras type of handkerchiefs, Silhar type of curtains, etc., introduced. These have

have caught the public fancy and a wide demand has been created for these.

The handloom weavers are encouraged to purchase and use improved weaving appliances by the grant of loans. During the year 1938-39, a sum of Rs.2,080/- was granted as loans in 15 cases for this purpose.

The question of establishing a central organisation for the bulk purchases of yarn, marketing of finished goods, and supplying of new and attractive designs to handloom weavers in the State is engaging the attention of the department.

The supply of cheap electric power to villages has given a fillip to many of the handloom weavers to establish power looms in their homes and there are at present about 800 power looms working in the State.

The manufacture of carpets and druggets which is carried on in some parts of the State is also being encouraged. These goods are at present being exported to America and England. With a view to improving this industry an additional section has been added to the Government Industrial School at Chitaldurg, which is a wool area, to teach improved methods of wool carding, wool spinning and weaving and dyeing of woollen fabrics. Machinery valued at Rs.7,000/- has been installed and it is proposed to train 10 persons to begin with. No fee is proposed to be levied. With a view to afford encouragement, small scholarships are proposed to be granted.

D Hardware and Smithy Industry:- Demonstrations in the manufacture of various kinds of hardware, such as, hasps and staples, horse and bullock shoes, several kinds of agricultural implements as plough handles, sickles, axes, etc., have been conducted. The expenditure incurred on this account during 1937-38 amounted to Rs.1,000/- .

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as the results of the demonstration have proved encouraging, it is proposed to conduct such demonstrations in other centres and a sum of Rs.5,500/- was set apart for this work during the year 1938-39. In addition 3 more demonstration centres are to be opened and worked during the current year at a cost of Rs.2,560/-. The Smithy Centre at Closenet started and run by the Department has made very good progress. The capital expenditure on the Centre is about Rs.600/- and the value of raw materials stocked is Rs.3,600/-. About 40-50 men are working either directly or indirectly in this concern. During the past 6 months a sum of about Rs.700/- has been spent on labour. The value of the finished products and the work in process is about Rs.1,000/-. The sales effected so far amount to Rs.900/- The Centre has now been fully developed and is about to be transferred to the control of a private agency.

At the instance of the success of this centre, another has been established at Mandya and this likewise will be transferred to private control after being developed.

E Lacquer Industry:- This industry is at present being taught in the Government Industrial School at Channapatna and the lacquered articles manufactured in the school have won a name for themselves. Demonstration in the manufacture of lacquered articles is being conducted by persons trained in the School in suitable Centres. A sum of about Rs.300/- was spent on this account during 1937-38 and a sum of Rs.540/- was set apart for extending the work during the year 1938-39. The training class opened at a village near Channapatna, viz., Ankannahalli has been imparting instructions in the industry both theoretical and practical, to people of this and the surrounding villages. About 20 persons have been trained so far. In order to enable persons who have received training to set up the industry

industry independently, loans to the extent of Rs.700/- have been granted to two persons and another loan of Rs.500/- to a person for the manufacture of fret work toys. 'Male' wood which is **uzuzz** used in lacquer industry is being obtained at concessional rates from the State Forest Department.

F. Manufacture of Glue:- This industry was taken up on a cottage industry basis last year. The floshings available locally in the tanneries are used for the purpose. The work was started by a private party helped by the Department with a loan of Rs.2,000/- Technical advice and assistance has also been given to him and the efforts have proved a success. This industry is proposed to be planted in villages where tanneries are proposed to be started.

G. Village Flaying and Tanning:- Demonstrations have also been conducted in the improved method of flaying and tanning of hides and skins in the several parts of the State and the expenditure in this respect amounted to Rs.265/- in 1937-38. 4 additional centres at a total cost of Rs.200/- will be opened during the current year for the spread of the use of improved appliances, methods, etc., in flaying in the villages.

H. The tanning centre at Doddasiddavvanahalli:- With a view to demonstrating and imparting training in improved methods of tanning, a tanning centre has been started in a village called Doddasiddavvanahalli in Chitaldurg District which has proved popular. A sum of Rs.2,650/- was allotted for this purpose during the year 1938-39. 15 persons were trained at the centre. About 50 families have availed themselves of the facilities offered there and have been able to adopt improved methods with considerable advantage to themselves. About 400 hides have been tanned so far. Encouraged by the successful results achieved at Doddasiddavvanahalli it is proposed to open two more village tanning

tanning centers at Chamanahalli in Maddur taluk and at Nanjangud in 1939-40.

J Leather Stitching:- A Leather Stitching Class has been added to the Doddasiddavanahalli tanning Centre at a cost of Rs.500/- During 1938-39, 10 persons were trained. Articles of a value of about Rs.35/- have been produced and those of about Rs.25/- sold. A local person has started an enterprise of his own for the manufacture of sandals out of the chrome tanned hides produced at the Tanning Centre.

J Nakki and Gota Manufacture:- The manufacture of nakki and gota is an industry which is peculiar to Bangalore City. Recently on account of severe competition from several places in Northern India, the local industry suffered a serious set back. In order to remedy the chief causes of the depression in the trade, a house to house survey of the industry was carried on. The chief cause of the depression was found out to be the dearth of the raw material required, viz., lametta about Rs.4 lakhs of worth of which was being imported into the State every year from foreign countries. The importance of manufacturing the required quantity of lametta in requisite quantities was impressed on the minds of important people of the gota and nakki weaver community. As a result the number of firms manufacturing lametta increased from 2 to 6, with a capacity of about 400 lbs. per day and with scope for increasing to 600 lbs. per day which is about the present effective demand for lametta in Bangalore.

The manufacturers of lametta have been encouraged by the grant of loans to the extent of Rs.3,500/-.

K. Hand-made Paper:- Manufacture of paper by hand has been introduced on an experimental scale at the Badanval Khadi Centre. The service of persons trained in the All-

All-India Village Industries Association at Wardha have been employed to impart training. During the year, a training Section was opened at the Centre for imparting training to educated young men in the paper making and other village industries. 10 students were trained during the year. It is proposed to introduce this industry in suitable villages in the State during the next year. As stated in the earlier part of this ~~note~~ report, paper of a total value of Rs.313/- was manufactured at the Centre. The success of the scheme has been encouraging and two more centres for demonstration and other work will be opened during the year 1939-40.

Mat Weaving:- Reed mat weaving is another village industry, which has been taken up by the Department for development. Training Classes have been opened in Hiriyur, in Chitaldurg district and demonstrations are being conducted. A sum of Rs.400/- was incurred on this work during 1937-38 and a sum of Rs.1,000/- was set apart for extending the industry to other centres during the year 1938-39. About 70 men and women have been trained so far, and about 45 families have set up their own looms as a result of these demonstrations. By about the end of the year 1938-39, 732 mats of a value of about Rs.366/- had been manufactured and all of them sold out. Three more centres at a cost of about Rs.1,800/- will be opened during the year 1939-40.

Coir Rope Making:- Demonstrations in the manufacture of coir articles have been conducted in several villages in the Channapatna taluk. A willowing machine has been purchased and the working demonstrated. A complete survey of this industry at Devanur and Adivala was carried out during 1938-39 and machinery as willowing machines, looms and spinning wheels were set up at these places. This industry is being owned and carried on successfully at Arsikere by a private person who was given financial

financial assistance by the Department. A sum of Rs.1,000/- was allotted for continuing the work during the year 1938-39 and 19 persons were trained. Three Additional Centres at a cost of Rs.2,950/- are to be opened and worked during the next year.

Cotton rope making and manufacture of flooring and roofing tiles are proposed to be introduced in a few villages and the manufacture of small machines suitable for the purpose is being attempted at the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

Pottery Industry:- In connection with improving this industry, the services of an expert have been availed of. The expert has been conducting demonstrations in improved methods in several pottery centres and is trying to reorganise the industry on modern lines in the villages. He is training the potters to manufacture such articles as are suited to changing tastes and as are readily saleable. An expenditure of Rs.2,450/- has been incurred out of which a sum of Rs.900/- represents the value of improved equipment purchased for demonstration purposes. So far 4 persons have been trained. The work carried on so far has been in the nature of an experiment only. Work in earnest has been taken on hand this year when 2 additional centres will be opened and worked at a cost of Rs.4,800/- Two additional centres to demonstrate the manufacture of flooring and roofing tiles of the Mangalore Pattern are also to be opened and worked at a cost of Rs.5,100/- . The Pottery Expert has surveyed the following villages and work has been started since the places were found quite suitable for the growth of the industry.

1. Channapatna.
2. Closepet.
3. Kumberagere.
4. Bevoor
5. Kanthemogenahalli.
6. Malur
7. Chikkanahalli.
8. Bannikuppe.
9. Chenamanahalli.
10. Rangaridoddi.

In addition to the above villages in the Closepet Rural Reconstruction Centre a Pottery demonstration centre has also recently been opened at Malur. The village of Venkatapura in Pavagada taluk has been selected for survey with a view to start one more Pottery Centre there if suitable facilities exist.

O Oil Seed Crushing:- The Wardha type of power driven oil "ghanas" suited for work in villages have been devised in the Central Industrial Workshop. A sum of Rs.1,900/- has been spent in this connection. Demonstrations are being conducted with these "ghanas" with success. Regular production work with the help of the improved type of "ghana" has been started in the Badamval Khadi Centre also.

Bulletins in English and Kannada on the above rural industries have been published and distributed.

P Miscellaneous Class of Cottage Industries:- Other cottage industries such as cap manufacture, dyeing, reinforced concrete works, coffee grinding, boot and shoe manufacture, rattan works, manufacture of polish, manufacture of silver ware, knitting, etc., have been assisted with loans and other concessions by the Department.

Q Sericulture:- This is an important industry carried on a cottage industry basis affording occupation to nearly one eighth of the population of the State. This industry has been passing through very trying times owing to a variety of causes. Government have been graciously pleased to give enhanced grants and facilities to promote this industry. Bonus is granted to rearers of mulberry trees and aided grainages; layings of silk worms are supplied at concessional rates; loans are granted to reelers of silk, etc., Training is given in all branches of the industry in the Government Silk Farms. A separate department was constituted about

about 20 years back to develop this industry. Government have spent nearly 22 lakhs of rupees so far ~~from~~ for the promotion of the industry. A detailed account of the activities of the department of Sericulture during the year is contained in a separate report of that Department.

Government have granted several concessions and facilities to a private company, viz., The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., started for producing raw silk of high quality within the State.

Government have started a Silk Weaving Factory to utilise the raw silk produced in the State and it has been producing fine silk fabrics out of raw silk available in the State.

Another Company " The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.," Channapatna, has also been started with several concessions and facilities from Government and is engaged in the production of spun silk yarn from out of the silk waste obtained in the State as a bye-product of the silk reeling industry.

It will be seen from the brief account given above that a good deal has been done to promote cottage industries in the State. Much more, of course remains to be done.

R. Programme for 1939-40:-With a view to have a continuous plan of development of these industries, a Three-year plan has been drawn up. This Plan of Development of Rural and Cottage Industries involving an expenditure of nearly Rs.1,31,830/- provides for the development of the following rural industries in 43 centres, in the different districts of the State:-

1. Village Tanning
2. Leather Stitching.
3. Flaying Demonstrations.
4. Lacquerware.
5. Tile making.
6. Pottery.
7. Coir Industry.
8. Village Smithy.
9. Mat Weaving.
10. Paper manufacture.

Government have graciously been pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs.30,000/- for expenditure during the first year of the three year plan in addition to Rs.15,500/- sanctioned for continuing the existing centre of rural industrial development and it is proposed to start work during 39-4. in 27 new centres and correct demonstrations in ten industries in the different districts of the State. Details regarding the number, expenditure, etc., of these demonstration centres are furnished below:-

No.	Industry	Number of Centres.	Amount of Expenditure
1.	Village tanning.	2	Rs. 4,250/-
2.	Leather stitching.	2	1,600/-
3.	Slaying.	4	1,200/-
4.	Silk reeling.	2	5,100/-
5.	Lottery manufacture.	2	4,800/-
6.	Coir Industry.	3	2,950/-
7.	Village Smithy.	3	2,560/-
8.	Cot weaving.	3	1,800/-
9.	Paper manufacture by hand.	2	1,200/-
10.	Khadi Centres.	4	4,540/-
	Total.	27	30,000/-

In addition to these it is proposed to start 3 centres for glass bead making from out of the savings that may be effected in the above grants and in other directions.

It may be added here that this work which is of special nature will be carried on during 1939-40 in addition to the usual items of development and demonstration work, the expenditure on which amounts normally to Rs.15,000/- per annum. A sum of nearly Rs.50,000/- is thus

thus proposed to be spent on the work of developing the rural and cottage industries of the State during the year 1939-40. vide map attached

§ Industrial Surveys:- Besides assisting the development of rural and cottage Industries of the State, the Department has also been conducting detailed surveys of some of the important industries of Mysore which are in need of technical improvements. The survey of Oil seed crushing Industry was taken up during the year and two Special Investigators were appointed for conducting the survey as ordered by Government in their order No. 4409-11/ Ind 336-37-4 dated 14th November 1938. By the close of the year surveys were conducted in 4 taluks in Bangalore district, 9 taluks in Chitaldurg district, 5 taluks in Shimoga district, 2 taluks in Kadur district and one taluk in Hassan district.

The surveys of Handloom Weaving Industry, Carpets and Potteries and the Sandal Industry to which a reference was made in the last year's report will be carried on during 1939-40 and future years.

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PART IV.

Industrial Concerns worked by the Department.

A. General Starting and working of the several major Industrial Concerns of Mysore has been one of the chief activities of the Department from the time of its constitution. The following Industrial Concerns worked under the control of the Department during the year under report:---

B (1) The Government Central Industrial Workshop.

C (2) The Chamarajendra Technical Institute - Workshop Section.

D (3) The Government Silk Weaving Factory.

E (4) The District Industrial Workshop and

F (5) The Badanval Khadi Centre.

The following paras furnish full details regarding the working of the above concerns during the year under report.

B (1) CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP:

The Central Industrial Workshop at Bangalore which was started in the year 1897 as a repair workshop in connection with the Chamarajendra Water Works and Transferred to the control of the Department in the year 1917 has been manufacturing as usual simple machinery required by the people of the State and executing repairs to machinery of several kinds. The Workshop has also made arrangements for imparting practical training to advanced students of mechanical Engineering. The total value of work turned out during the year was Rs.1,34,627-3-9 as against --- Rs.1,38,302-7-4 in the previous year. The working of the concern during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs.85-14-7 after providing for depreciation of fixed assets to the extent of Rs.6,615-8-0 and for payment of bonus of workmen

amounting to Rs.1,333-3-0. The major portion of the work done in the Workshop was as in the past for the Government Departments and the Government aided industrial concerns.

Among the main items of work executed by the workshop during the year, mention may be made of the bronze castings such as impellers, big-size bearings &c., casting of anti-corresive material and subsiding tanks supplied to the Mysore Sugar Company,Ltd., transformer, mild steel shells banging up to 1000 K.V.A. pin-type transformers and ornamental lamp posts of different designs for the Electric Department; agricultural implements for the Department of Agriculture and ornamental railings, drilling parts, sluice gates of wood and mild steel &c. for the public works Department and other Departments. The Workshop also reconditioned for the Public Works Department old steam road rollers by using Disel engines of the French Electric Company and manufacturing the other accessories required.

In the experimental Section of the Workshop, the following experiments were conducted during the year:---

(1) Power driven oil Ghana - This was successfully completed and also demonstrated in the Exhibition at Closepet.

(2) Machines for the husking of paddy - Effective tests have been made by the Workshop on these machines. These tests are being conducted with satisfactory results. Continued

(3) Deep-well pumps - a number of modifications in the design have been introduced and the results have been successfully

(4) Designing of an improved type of bullock cart - This experimental work has been taken up with a view to reducing the draught on the bullocks.

Facilities were provided during the year for giving practical training to 45 students who were recruited by the Indian Institute of Science, the College of Engineering and the School of Engineering for undergoing training in the workshop.

The Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs.1,962 towards capital works of the Workshop. A Demag Block at a cost of Rs.505 has been purchased and the Air Compressor set purchased last year has been erected with the --- wiring work done by the Electric Department at a cost of --- Rs.1,068.

C (2) SMALL CRAFT FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Workshop Section attached to Sri Jayachamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore the biggest and the most important institution maintained by the Department for imparting technical education has been supplying against orders, artistic furniture of several kinds as also inlaid trays, carved elephants, carved wood and ivory articles &c. of exquisite beauty. During the year under report, the production and sales were on a higher level as compared with the previous year.

The following figures show the value of wares produced and sold by the Workshop section of the Institute during the year under report as compared with 1937-38.

	1937-38 Rs.	1938-39 Rs.
Production ...	74,341	91,837
Sale of goods and Commission took.	77,505	1,03,842

During the year under report, the Institute supplied cane furniture valued at about Rs.18,000 to the Government House on the eve of the Viceregal visit to Mysore in January 1939. Supplies were also made for the Railway Rest House in Mysore. The Cane furniture manufactured at the Institute continued to be popular and orders for the same were being received as usual from New Delhi, Karachi, Ahmedabad &c.

The inlaid trays and other carved articles made in the Institute were exhibited at the British Industries Fair London

and also in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and in the Exhibitions at Poona, Karachi and Madras.

The manufacture of the two Bronze Statues of Sri Nataraja (5'-8" height) and Sri Govindaraja (4'-2" by 5'-8" sleeping pose) weighing 1440 lbs. and 1200 lbs. respectively to which a reference was made in the last year's report was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,000. The above statues were got erected at Annamalai Nagar against orders from the Annamalai University. The Workmanship was very much appreciated by the University Authorities.

The articles manufactured at the Institute are, as usual, displayed at the showrooms of the Institute in Mysore, the Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore and at the Sales Depots in Bombay, and Madras and Hyderabad.

(7) (25) GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY.

The Government Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore which was established in the year 1932 has been equipped with an up-to-date weaving, dyeing and finishing plant for the manufacture of high grade silk fabrics. The georgettes and Crepe-de-Chine manufactured in the Factory have earned a wide reputation in India and are in demand from all classes of people.

During the year under report, the factory worked for 306 days as against 303 days in the previous year, the average daily number of persons employed being 110. The factory also undertook the manufacture of a number of new varieties of fancy fabrics with successful results, among which may be mentioned

(1) Manufacture of Wavy Georgette

(2) Manufacture of Georgette & Crepe-de-Chine out of Charaka silk and

(3) Finishing of fabrics by the steaming process.

The fabrics manufactured in the factory were dyed to different popular shades and attractive colours and put on the market

The sales of silk fabrics produced in the factory during the year under report showed a further improvement as compared with the previous year as a result of the steps taken by the factory to sell the fabrics at reduced rates so as to stand competition with the foreign and local cheap fabrics and to display the fabrics at several exhibitions. The total value of sales during the year amounted to Rs.1,88,965 as against Rs.1,55,846 in 1937-38.

The administrative control of this factory has since been transferred to the Government Director of Industrial concerns, with effect from 1st July 1939.

E(4) THE DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP:

The District Industrial Workshop at Shimoga continued to be under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Industrial School, Shimoga. In addition to repairs of all kinds of machinery undertaken by the workshop, it also rendered useful service to the public Works Department and other Government Departments as well to private parties. The total number of Work-Orders booked during the year was 474 as --- against 462 during the previous year and the total amount realised and remitted to the Treasury was Rs.3467 as against Rs 3,616 in 1937-38. Among the major works executed by the workshop during the year, mention may be made of the following:---

(1) Manufacture of W.I.Gate for Shimoga Town Municipality.

(2) Repairing of the Worthington Pump for the Anjanapur Water Works.

(3) Repairing and renewing of the Sawing Machine for the Government Saw Mills, and

(4) Manufacture of speed pulleys for the use of the Badanval Spinning Centre.

The working of the concern was on the whole satisfactory notwithstanding the keen competition from the private Workshops.

77(5) Badanval Khadi Centre.

The Badanval Khadi Centre which was started in the year 1927 was a premier State Khadi Centre at Badanval has, during the last twelve years, shown a steady progress in the sphere of activities. These activities which were confined to a single village - Badanval - to begin with extended over 202 villages in the State by the end of the year under report. The following statement furnishes particulars of the activities of the centre and its branches (including the two District Board Khadi Centres at Hosur and Bageshapura) which were transferred to the control of the Department during the year and the other khadi centres worked by the District Board during the year under report.

Name of Khadi Centre.	Value of Khadi produced.	Value of Khadi Sold.	No. of Spinners.	No. of Weavers.	No. of villages included
	Rs.	Rs.			
1.Badanval Khadi Centre including Turuvanur Branch.	58,000	71,500	4,000	180	100
2.Wool Spinning Centre Kolar (Woollen fabrics only)	4,382	5,061	81	32	One Town
3.Hosur Khadi Centre.	4,702	5,980	800	60	20
4.Bageshpur Khadi Centre	1,065	1,225	164	13	10
Total of Departmental Khadi Centres.	68,149	83,766	5,045	285	131
5.Aimangala Khadi Centre	13,321	19,987	994	97	30
6.Ajjampur Khadi Centre.	4,100	4,640	400	20	12
7.Thagadur Khadi Centre.	8,679	11,745	1,369	30	30
Total of non-departmental Khadi Centres.	26,100	36,372	2,763	147	72
Total for the State...	94,249	1,20,138	7,808	432	203

It is seen from the above statement that the total

total value of khadi cloth produced in all the khadi centres in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 94,249 while the value of sales amounted to Rs.1,20,138 The sales of Khadi produced at the Badanval Spinning Centre and its Branches including the Khadi Centres at Hosur & Bageshpur amounted to Rs.68,149. At the end of June 1939 there were 8,808 spinners and 432 weavers working in all the khadi Centres in the State including non-departmental concerns.

With a view to improving the sales of Khadi so as to keep pace with the production the Department opened two sales Depots - one at Mysore during July 1938 and another at Bangalore during March 1939 with encouraging results. The question of opening similar Depots in other important towns in the State is receiving the consideration of the Department.

A training Section was opened in the Badanval Centre during the year for imparting training to educated youngmen in spinning, paper making, oil pressing mat-weaving &c., to enable them to start industries of their own. Ten students received training during the year. This scheme is continued during the year 1939-40.

PART V

Industrial Education.

A - General.

The Department has been maintaining 11 Institutions for imparting industrial educa ion of which 9 are Industrial Schools and the remaining two are the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Government Weaving Institute at Bangalore. The latter Institute has been amalgamated with the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, with effect from 1st July 1939. Out of the 9 Industrial Schools, 4 are located in the District Head-Quarters and the rest in Taluk Head- uarters. Besides maintaining the above Institutions, the Department has also been subsidising 4 private Industrial Schools and giving grants to 13 Home Industries Classes organised by Ladies' Associations at several places in the State for the benefit of women. The total number of students undergoing training in all the above Institutions during the year was 2,101, of which 946 were under training in the Institutions maintained by the Department, 476 in the aided private Industrial Schools and 679 in the Home Industries Classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,888, 909, 422, and 557, respectively. The total amount of money spent by the Department on Industrial Education during the year 1938-39 amounted to Rs.1,36,600/- of which Rs.1,21,300/- was spent on the Institutions maintained by the Department and the remaining 15,300/- was given as annual grant or subsidy to the private Industrial Schools and the Home Industries Classes.

The question of re-organising these Industrial Schools with a view to enlarging the scope of instruction and making them a more efficient and useful institutions for imparting technical education [illegible]

~~vacation~~ was under the consideration of the Department when the year closed. Detailed proposals in this connection have since been submitted to Government.

B. Industrial Schools maintained by the Department.

The subjects taught in the Industrial Schools maintained by the Department are carpentry, smithy, weaving, lacquerware and Sandalwood carving. The object of instruction provided in these Schools is to train artizans in useful handicrafts which can be carried on on a Cottage Industry basis with the aid of ordinary tools and appliances. The following paras furnish details regarding the working of the above Industrial Schools during the year under report.

(i) Government Industrial School, Channapatna.

This is the biggest of the Industrial Schools maintained by the Department. Lacquerware work for which Channapatna has been famous all over India is the main subject taught in the School. Other subjects as carpentry, smithy, nature imitation, musical wire, drawing, etc., are also taught. During the year under report, two new handicrafts, namely, pottery and button work were introduced in the school. At the end of the year there were 147 students in the School as against 137 in the previous year. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 97 of the value of Rs.3,411 as against 96 scholarships of the value of Rs.3,398-12-0 granted during the previous year. The total value of articles produced during the year was Rs.10,323-4-10 as against Rs.10,410-6-8 in 1937-38. The total value of sales of articles manufactured in the School amounted to Rs.12,184/- as against Rs.12,647-1-9 in the previous year. The amount actually realised during the year was

year was ₹.9,071-8-10. A couple of carpenters who passed out of the school during the year under report have been usefully employed elsewhere while a large number of them have been purchasing the articles kept in the school, with encouragement.

(2) Government Industrial School, Chittagong.

The subjects taught in this school are carpentry and smithy. The total number of students in the school during the year under report was 62 of whom 57 were full time students and 51 were full time students as against 41 and 40 respectively in the previous year. Of the above number of students, 17 were granted scholarships amounting to ₹.615-11-9 as against 10 scholarships of the value of ₹.602-1-6 granted during 1957-58. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year amounted to ₹.3,926-9-6 as against ₹.3,140-5-0 in the previous year. The total sale proceeds in value rose from ₹.2,315-13-0 in 1957-58 to ₹.3,958-3-0 in 1958-59. The amount actually realized during the year under report was ₹.3,644-7-0

(3) Government Boys' Industrial School, Chittagong.

The subjects taught in the school are carpentry and smithy. The total number of students in the school at the end of the year under report was 52 as against 36 in the previous year. Of these 29 were in the carpentry section and 23 in the smithy section as against 27 in the carpentry section and 9 in the smithy section in the previous year. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 10 of the value of ₹.374-6-0 as against 25 of the value of ₹.872-11-0 in 1957-58. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year was ₹.3,518-15-6 as the total value of sales was ₹.3,807, 9/- as against ₹.3,356-12-6 and ₹.3,081-2-0 respectively in the previous years.

report. A sum of Rs.4,366-8-3 was remitted to the treasury during the year under report.

A Wool Spinning and Weaving Section will be added to the School during the current year(1939-40). The necessary plant and equipment was got from England during the year under report and was under erection when the year closed.

(4) The Government Weaving School, Dodballapur.

This Industrial School is called a Weaving School in view of its being located in a very important weaving centre in the State and also in view of the fact that weaving is the main subject taught in the school. At the end of the year under report, there were 43 boys in the school as against 37 boys at the close of the previous year. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 44 of the value of Rs.1,632-2-0 against 38 scholarship of the value of Rs.1,419-13-0 granted during the previous year. Various types of coatings, shirtings, towels, etc., are being produced in the School. During the year under report, the students were also trained in the manufacture of bed sheets of different designs with the help of Dobby and jacquard machine and also of Bihar pattern curtains, with encouraging results. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year amounted to Rs.3,629-1-11 and the total sales to Rs.3,390-9-0 as against Rs.2,375-10-8 and Rs.2,249-12-0 respectively in the previous year. A sum of Rs.3,250-9-4 was realised during the year under report.

(5) The Government Weaving School, Gudibanda.

This school is working on the same lines as the Government Weaving School at Dodballapur. The total number of students in the school during the year under report was

was 14 of whom 9 students were given scholarships of the value of Rs.249/- as against 10 scholarships of the total value of Rs.405-11-0 granted during the previous year. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year was Rs.2,826-14-10 as against Rs.2,470-6-6 in 1937-38 and the total sales amounted to Rs.2,946-13-1 as compared with Rs.2,624-10-3 in the previous year. A sum of Rs.2,530-0-4 was realised during the year under report. Government have since passed orders sanctioning the shifting of this industrial school to Chikmagalur which is a more central place.

(6) Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Industrial School, Hassan.

The subjects taught in the school are carpentry, smithy and metal work. The total number of students in the school during the year under report was 60 as against 54 in the previous year. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 41 of the value of Rs.1,193-6-0 as against 29 scholarships of the value of Rs.939-13-6 granted in 1937-38. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year was Rs.6,946-7-7 and the total value of sales was Rs.6,066-0-0 as against Rs.5,250-3-10 and Rs.5,804-4-8 respectively in the previous year. The realisations during the year under report amounted to Rs.6,134-11-0.

(7) The Government Industrial School, Nelamangala.

The subjects taught in this school are weaving and lacquer work. The total number of students in the school during the year under report was 37 as against 36 in the previous year. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 30 of the value of Rs.1,406-13-0 as against 21 scholarships of the value of Rs.1,265-7-0 granted during the previous year. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year amounted to Rs.1,088-11-0 and the total sales to Rs.1,100-10-0 as against Rs.707-12-3 and

and ₹.610-7-1 in the previous year. The full value of sales was realised during the year under report.

(2) The Government Industrial School, Kuar.

The subjects taught in this school are carpentry, smithy, sandalwood and ivory carving. The total number of students in the school at the end of the year under report was 31 as against 34 in the previous year. Of the above number of students, 14 were in the carpentry section, 5 in the smithy section and 12 in the carving section. The total number of school scholarships granted during the year was 26 of the value of ₹.778-1-0 as against 25 scholarships of the value of ₹.692-13-0 granted during the previous year. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year amounted to ₹.1,234-14-6 and the total value of sales to ₹.1,198/- as against ₹.1,694-11-9 and ₹.1,376-2-6 respectively in the previous year. A sum of ₹.1,000-10-5 was realised during the year under report.

(3) The Government Industrial School, Chitoor.

The subjects taught in the school are carpentry and smithy. The total number of students in the school at the end of the year was 33 as against 31 in the previous year. Of the above number, 19 were in the carpentry section and 14 in the smithy section. The total number of scholarships granted during the year was 26 of the value of ₹.752-4-0 as against 28 scholarships of the value of ₹.738-5-0 granted during 1937-38. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year was ₹.3,797/- and the total value of sales was ₹.3,913-12-11 as against ₹.3,634-0-9 and ₹.4,406-4-10 respectively in the previous year. A sum of ₹.3,846-1-8 was realised during the year under report.

Statement showing the number of students, scholarships, etc., and the sales, output and remittances of Industrial Schools 1938-39.

Name of School.	Strength.	Average attendance.	Scholarship No.	Scholarship Amount.	Output.	Sales.	Realisations.
				Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.	412	388		7,711 9 0	91,837 0 0	89,591 0 0	
Hassan.	60	54	41	1,193 6 0	6,946 7 7	6,666 9 2	5,134 11 9
Chikmagalur	37(full time) 31(part time)	45	27	915 11 9	3,826 9 6	3,953 3 0	3,534 7 0
Shimoga.	34	27	26	752 4 0	3,997 0 0	3,919 12 1	3,846 1 8
Chitaldurg.	30	20	10	374 6 0	3,518 15 6	3,887 9 0	4,366 8 3
Channapatna.	147	119	97	3,411 0 0	10,323 4 10	12,184 0 0	9,071 6 10
Sagar.	34	26	26	778 1 0	1,234 14 6	1,198 0 0	1,000 10 5
Kolamangala.	37	33	32	1,406 13 0	1,038 11 0	1,000 10 6	1,000 10 6
Godballapur.	43	43	44	1,632 2 0	3,629 1 11	3,390 9 0	3,250 9 4
Gudibanda.	14	11	9	249 0 0	2,826 14 10	2,946 13 1	2,530 0 4
Total for Industrial Schools.	467	378	312	10,712 11 9	37,341 15 8	39,147 1 10	33,735 2 1

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[illegible] libre, lemonade.

[illegible] winter/year training
[illegible] under during
[illegible] first 50 in the previous
[illegible] in the first Year Cer-
[illegible] Year certificate Course
[illegible]. In the certificate
[illegible] end of two years, training
[illegible] theory and practice of
[illegible] and technology of textile
[illegible] which is only one
[illegible] given in the theory
[illegible] spinning. The total
[illegible] the year was 25 of the
[illegible] scholarships of the value
[illegible] vious year. In addition
[illegible] are also to several
[illegible] is in progress to
[illegible] practical training of
[illegible] and the final examina-
[illegible] the year - 21 of the
[illegible] of the second Year Certi-
[illegible] Course and components
[illegible] and training to the
[illegible] level fills.

[illegible] joins manufactured by the
[illegible] for awarded to
[illegible] rules to R.1,205-8-b as
[illegible] respectively in the previous
[illegible] have proposed during
[illegible] mail of Jamshedpur,
[illegible] manufactured for the
[illegible] total cost of Rs.120/-

Th

an calendar, 55 in art work, 60 in silk and 75 in cotton work. The average attendance was 200. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year was ₹.704-11-7. The total amount given by the Government for the maintenance of this school during the year under report was ₹.5,000/-

3. Arts and Crafts School, Bangalore.

Carving is the subject taught in this school. The total number of students in the school during the year was 23 as against 17 in the previous year. Chests, settees, arm chairs, dressing tables, etc., are the different kinds of goods woven by the students. The total value of articles produced in the school during the year amounted to ₹.21-1-0 as against ₹.7-8-3 during the previous year. A sum of ₹.300/- [illegible] and the District Board, Mysore in equal proportions, [illegible] proposed to shift this school to Ramanagaram in Channapatna taluk in 39.40.

4. Polytechnic and Technical Institute, Bangalore.

The subjects taught in this Institute are carpentry, technical drawing, drilling and fitting work. The total number of students in the Institute during the year was 58 as against 51 in the previous year. The total sales of articles manufactured in the Institute during the year amounted to ₹.16,000/- A sum of ₹.1,250/- was given as a grant to this Institute for the maintenance (of 10 and) ₹.500/- was granted as Scholarship to deserving students during the year under report.

5. Shoolai Hosur Industrial School, Salem.

The subjects taught in this school are carpentry, technical drawing, cotton weaving, drilling and fitting. The total number of students in the school during the year was 77 as against 80 in the previous year and the average attendance

attendance was 64. The total value of articles produced in the School during the year amounted to Rs.12,001/- as against Rs.18,160/- in 1937-38. A sum of Rs.1,980/- was given as annual grant to this school by the Department and ~~which~~ a sum of Rs.~~210~~ 288/- was awarded as Scholarship to ~~11~~ 6 students during the year under report.

F. Home Industries Classes.

The following are the names of the 13 Home Industries Classes which have been receiving grants from the Department.

1. The Gosha Ladies Home Industries Classes, Basavangudi, Bangalore city.
2. The Gosha Ladies Home Industries Classes, attached to the Mysore Lancers, Hebbal, Bangalore.
3. The Sharada Stree Samaj, Chamarajpet, Bangalore city.
4. The Maharashtra Mahila Vidyalaya, Basavangudi, Bangalore city.
5. The Gosha Ladies Home Industries Classes, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
6. Stree Samaj, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.
7. The Ladies Association, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
8. Women's Conference, Seshadri Road, Bangalore.
9. Seva Sadan, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
10. The Zanana Home Industries Classes, Channapatna.
11. The Cottage and Home Industries Institute, Mysore.
12. The Bhagini Seva Samaj, Mysore.
13. The Mahila Seva Samaj, Chikmagalur.

The Subjects taught in the above Institutions are weaving, tailoring, rattan work, gold lace work, knitting, card board box making, spinning, cloth printing, fret work and embroidery. The total number of students undergoing training in all the 13 Institutions during the year under report was 679 as against 557 in the previous year. The

The total value of articles produced during the year amounted to Rs.2,365/- as against Rs.1,330/- in 1937-38. Facilities were as usual, afforded for the sale of the articles made in the institutions through the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore and also for their display in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition as well as in the other exhibitions. The total value of sales during the year amounted to Rs.2,079/- as against Rs.1,232/- in the previous year. The total grant given by the Department to all the institutions during the year amounted to Rs.8,400/-

The following statement furnishes a detailed account of the activities of each of the Home Industries Classes mentioned above during the year under report.

(Please see the statement on next page)

Statement showing the particulars of the

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Date from which the Grant in aid is being claimed.		No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs
	Bangalore District							
1.	Seeba Home Industries Class, Basavangudi.	~~10.10.25~~ 15.	Embroidery, Weving and Dyeing.	52	40	560	..	8
2.	Samaja Stree Samaj, Chamarajapet.	1-4-25.	Rattan, Weaving & Embroidery.	30	42	672	...	7
3.	Seeba Ladies Home Industries Mysore Lancers.	1-6-28	Embroidery Weaving & Knitting.	30	20	257	...	10
4.	Maharashtra Mahila Vidyalaya, Basavangudi.	~~1-1-26~~ 1.9.25.	Tailoring and Rattan Work.	65	52	156	...	1
5.	Seeba Ladies Home Industries class, Malleswaram	1-6-28	Tailoring, Embroidery and Weaving.	40	32	340	...	1
6.	Stree Samaj, Seshadripuram	1-10-30	Rattan, Sewing Embroidery and Weaving.	60	57	200	...	1
7.	Ladies Association, Home Industries Class, Malleswaram.	1-2-30	Rattan, Embroidery and Weaving.	50	46	400	...	1
8.	Women's Conference, Seshadri Road, Bangalore.	1-2-27	Weaving and Embroidery.	36	30	250	...	1
9	Sevasadan, Home Industries Class, Malleswaram.	1-6-1926	Weaving and Embroidery.	45	37	~~75~~ 75	...	1
10.	Seeba Cottage Industries Institute, Chennapatna.	1-2-1928	Embroidery Weaving, Tailoring & Card-Board Box Making.	128	124	24	...	
	Kolar District.							
11.	Cottage & Home Industries Institute.	13-2-26	Knitting, Embroidery and Card-Board Box Making.	28	27	~~706~~ 714.		18
12.	Bhagini Seva Samaj, Mysore	1-4-30.	Tailoring & Embroidery.	40	37	800	...	
	Kadur District							
13.	Mahilaseva Samaj, Chikmagalur	1-3-30.	Tailoring & Embroidery.	47	30	144	...	
				679	574	4801		

Bangalore Dated the 24th October 1930.

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Enclos.

...e Home Industries classes during the year 1929-30 [illegible]

Expenditure.											
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
..	..	825	440	100	81	194	615	207	...	...	20.	
65	235	1052	1428	...	208	116	1752	213	270	128	207	do do.
..	...	1030	696	...	24	200	1020	96	...	...	96	do.
78	127	925	725	...	15	138	918	204	21	22	199	do.
..	45	760	360	207	71	72	760	193	50	44	198	do.
...	107	607	328	144	34	189	626	128	59	37	156	do.
532	592	1488	532	...	147	139	1121	...19	198	155	38	do.
447	..	647	302	...	...	522	824	...	...	...	...	Nil do.
45	248	493	226	30	108	14	396	198	231	268	72	Mysore Dasara Exhibition.
...	245	1345	589	300	226	319	1374	...	400	245	55.	Nil do.
...	1969	2725	500	283	701	1011	2475	139	1138	1074	287	Mysore Dasara Exhibition
98	248	1198	814	200	85	287	1438	...	...	...	...	do.
240	389	1100	718	...	22	403	1141	41	48	18	88	Nil do.
400								2365.	2679.			

For Director.
Ex.

G. SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE OUTSIDE THE STATE.

In addition to maintaining 9 industrial schools and two trade schools and granting subsidies to four private industrial schools and 13 home industries classes, the Government also grants scholarships to those students who have passed out of industrial schools to enable them to pursue their studies outside the State in recognised institutions. In recent years, the number of such scholarships granted every year is six and the value is fixed at Rs.36/- each per mensem. During the year 1938-39 scholarships amounting to Rs.3,540/- were granted to 8 students for studying in industrial subjects at the several institutes as shown below:-

Institution.	No. of scholarships.	Subjects of study
1. Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay.	3	Painting, commercial art, drawing and designing.
2. Government Central Textile Institute, Dawnpore.	2	Dyeing and printing.
3. Benares Hindu University.-	3	1 for Ceramics 1 for Chemical Engg.(Tech.) 1 for Glass technology (Tech.)
4. Silpabhavana, Santiniketan (Bengal)	1	Fine Arts.

The Department has been awarding such technical scholarships since the year 1921-22, before which these scholarships were being awarded by the Education Department. The total value of scholarships tenable outside the State granted from 1921-22 to 1938-39 amounted to Rs.1,08,217/- the total number of scholarships being 176 and the number of students benefited was 68. That is to say, in many of the cases, the same student was continuously awarded scholarships year after year to enable him to complete the course of training undertaken by him.

The following is a list of subjects for the study of which the above scholarships were awarded during the last 16 years:-

1. Electro-technology.

2. Applied Chemistry.
3. Dietic Chemistry.
4. Bio-chemistry.
5. Bio-chemistry. (Research in sandal spike disease)
6. Research in Lac.
7. Technological Chemistry.
8. Textiles.
9. Dyeing, Bleaching and -izing.
10. Printing and Commercial Art.
11. Fine Arts.
12. Enamelling.
13. Dyeing and Printig.
14. Engraving.
15. Carpet Manufacture.
16. Brass Industry.
17. Zinc Refining.
18. Glass Industry.
19. Porcelain Industry.
20. Manufacture of Electric Transformers.
21. Block Printing.
22. Manufacture of Chemicals and drugs.
23. Architectural Engineering.
24. Manufacture of Electric Appliances.
25. Commerce.
26. Shoe-making.

The following are the institutions to which the scholars were deputed for study for completing their education.

1. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. V.J.T. Institute, Bombay.
3. Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay.
4. Government Central Textile Institute, Cawnpore.
5. School of Arts, Madras.
6. -do- Sulpur.
7. Lac Institute, Forest Department.
8. Glass Factory, Taleygaon.
9. Mysore Government Electric Department.
10. Kanigunj Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn & Co.,
11. Model Industries, Bayalpagh, Agra.
12. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.
13. Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.
14. Benares Hindu University.
15. Government Electric Factory.
16. Messrs. Viswanath & Son, Bangalore.
17. Kalabhavan, Santinikatan (Bengal)

Of the above number of 68 scholars who have received scholarships during the last 17 years, 21 have been employed in the State and 16 outside Mysore State. Of the remaining, definite information is not available in the case of 25 and 6 scholars are still under training.

(T.R)

PART VI

Labour Welfare.

A. General.

The total average number of workmen employed in all the 393 large industrial establishments in the State employing 10 or more persons per day was 62,593 during the calender year 1938 as compared with 58,450 persons working in 364 industrial concerns during the calendar year 1937. Of the above number, those employed in 251 industrial establishments notified as Factories under the Mysore Factories Act numbered 26,089, while those working in the four Gold Mines numbered 23,241 and the remaining 13,263 labourers worked in 138 minor concerns some of them using power and others not using power. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 25,526, 23,455 and 9,469 respectively.

There were six labour disputes in the State during the year. These related to minor grievances and they were all composed satisfactorily. With the exception of these the relations between the employers and employees in the State continued to be satisfactory. The demand for labour was also fairly steady during the year.

Considerable attention was as usual devoted to the several problems connected with labour, such as the providing of housing, medical, educational, recreational and other facilities and amenities to the workers by the Gold Mining Companies at Kolar and also by the several textile mills in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

B. Labour Disputes.

There were six labour disputes during the year under report involving 2,242 labourers resulting in a loss of 67,929 working hours. Of the above disputes, five occurred

occured in Bangalore city and one in the Champion Reefs Gold Mining Co., of the Kolar Gold Fields area. Out of the five disputes in Bangalore city, four occurred in the textile concerns, and the other in the Government Porcelain Factory.

The dispute in the mining area occured on the 25th April 1939 when 200 sweepers employed in the Champion Reef Mine did not appear at Roll Call, demanding that their pay should be brought into line with that of the employees in other mines. They returned to work at 10 A.M. on the same day on the assurance of the Superintendent that they would be treated in the same manner as the men employed in the other mines of the Kolar Gold Fields area.

One of the disputes which occured in Bangalore city was in the Government Porcelain Factory, where the labourers of the manufacturing section of the Factory struck work on the afternoon of the 8th February 1939, for having suspended a workman in that section on the previous day for three days. Settlement was however arrived at after the Chairman of the concern advised the workers and explained to them the exact position and work was resumed from 13th February 1939.

The remaining four disputes occured in the textile concerns of Bangalore city. The first dispute occured in the T.R. Mills, Chamarajapet, on the 13th January 1939 when the workers struck work on the ground of the refusal of the management to disburse their wages when the same was demanded for the ensuing Pongal festival. They resumed work on the 16th January when their request was complied with. Again on the 17th January 1939, they struck work when the management refused to take back a weaver who was asked to stay out as a measure of discipline. However they

they resumed work on the 21st January. The workers again struck work for the third time on the 16th February 1939 demanding that two workers who were dismissed in December 1938 in the interests of discipline, should be taken back. On the 6th March 1939 on being advised by some influential gentlemen who assured them that their grivances would be enquired, into the workers resumed work.

The second dispute occured in the weaving factory at Manavarthpet owned by Messrs. Thimmappa Bytappa on the 13th February 1939. The labourers struck work on that date as a protest against the dismissal of a weaver for bad workmanship and misbehaviour. However they resumed work on the 14th February when the dismissed weaver was taken back to work on the assurance that he would be careful and behave better in future.

The third dispute occurred on the 15th February 1939 when the workers of the Sri Anjaneya Weaving Factory at Bubbonpet, struck work on the refusal of the Proprietor to take back a worker who was dismissed as a disciplinary measure. The strike continued till the 25th March 1939 on which date the workers resumed work.

The fourth and the last dispute in Bangalore City occurred on the 18th February 1939 when the majority of the workers of the Minerva Mills, Ltd., struck work on the refusal of the Management to accede to the request of the labourers to declare 'Sivarathri' a holiday as they had done in the year 1937 and 1938. The workers resumed work from next day after the Manager explained to them the exact position.

With the exception of the above labour disputes, the relations between the employers and the employed in the State continued to be satisfactory.

Statement showing the Labour Disputes in the State during the year 1938-39.

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern.	Workers involved.	Hours lost.
1.	The Government Porcelain Factory.	158	4,029
2.	Thimmappa Bytappa, Weaving Factory.	22	198
3.	Sri Anjaneya Weaving Factory.	96	4,008
4.	T.R. Mills.	200	45,000
5.	Minerva Mills, Ltd.,	1,566	14,094
6.	Champion Reefs Gold Mining Co., Ltd.,	200	600
		2,242	67,939

C. Labour Welfare Board.

The functions of the Board of Conciliation as laid down by Government in their Order No.D.680-91/I&C 44-31-1 dated 31st July 1931 was restricted to the settlement of disputes between the employers and the employees in the State. Problems bearing on almost every aspect of the life of the labourers and the relations between the employers and the employed such as improvement of health, standard and efficiency of workers, standardisation of wages, regulation of hours of work, provision of housing amenities, etc., which call for continuous study and attention were expected to be dealt with by the Trade, Commerce and Labour Sub-committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce.

Problems concerning labour are assuming greater complexity and importance. The Board of Conciliation had not sufficient work and could deal with ~~these~~ matters relating to labour welfare more adequately and comprehensively than the sub-committee of the Board of Industries. Therefore, the Director of Industries and Commerce, in

in consultation with the Board of Conciliation, urged the necessity for erecting one machinery in the State for dealing with all matters relating to the Labour Welfare including labour disputes. Hence proposals were sent to Government during the year 1937-38 for the constitution of a separate labour committee to deal with all matters relating to the welfare of labour.

Government in their order No.D.5429-41/I&C. 185-37-5 dated 17th October 1938 were pleased to sanction the constitution of a Labour Welfare Board in place of the Board of Conciliation, to deal with a wider range of questions affecting industrial labour than those that were being dealt with by the Board of Conciliation.

The Labour Welfare Board consists of two representatives of the employers, four representatives of labour and two representatives of the general public, - in all 8 members, - with the Director of Industries and Commerce and Labour Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, as Ex-Officio Chairman of the Board.

The main functions of the Board as laid down in Government Order referred to above, are, labour legislation and its working e.g., The Mysore Factories Act, the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act and the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act, enquiry into the general economic conditions of labour, maintenance of industrial peace, collection of statistics, trade unions and other labour organisations and the publication of a labour bulletin similar to that of the Bombay Labour Gazette.

The Labour Welfare Board met twice during the year under report and considered several subjects relating to Labour Welfare.

The following table classifies factories by classes of concerns.

Number of factories - by classes of concerns.

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Textiles	Engineering.	Food, drink, tobacco, etc.,	Paper & printing.	Processes relating to wood, stone, glass, etc.,	Processes connected with Hides and Skins.	Gins & presses.	Chemicals and dyes.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1.	Bangalore	38	14	16	7	15	2	-	8	10	110
2.	Kolar.	2	2	23	-	3	-	-	2	-	30
3.	Tumkur.	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
4.	Chitaldurg.	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	-	30
5.	Mysore.	10	5	19	2	4	-	-	3	1	44
6.	Hassan.	-	1	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	10
7.	Shimoga.	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
8.	Kadur.	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Total.	49	24	84	10	27	2	28	16	11	251

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Number of operatives:- The average daily number of operatives employed by various industries during the year increased from 25,526 in 1937-38 to 26,089. Of these, 4,006 were women as against 4,581 in the previous year and 1,031 children as against 1,087 in 1937-38.

Hours of work:- In the majority of the perennial factories, weekly hours of work for adult workers exceeded 48 hours whereas they exceeded 54 in the case of seasonal factories. Thus it will be seen that the majority of factories worked to the full limits permitted by the Act.

Accidents:- The total number of recorded accidents in perennial and seasonal factories was 429 during the year under ~~review~~ report as compared with 237 in 1937-38. Of these 6 were fatal accidents. The safe guarding of machinery and plant continued to receive close attention in all the parts of the State and strict instructions were issued during the year to the managers of the Factories in this regard.

Housing:- The more important industrial concerns in the State, viz., the Gold Mining Companies in Kolar Gold Fields and the Textile Mills in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, devoted as usual considerable attention to the welfare of labour working in their concerns, providing them with several comforts and amenities of life. The Welfare Committee working in the Gold Mining Area, continued to improve the conditions of life of the workmen employed. It is estimated that sixty percent of the labour employed in the Mining area is housed. With a view to look after the sanitation of the areas, there were Sanitary Overseers and Maistries. The labourers were housed in diff rent sizes of huts each capable of accommodating 3 to 5 persons. The rent charged varied from 12 annas to rupees two in this locality.

The Textile Mills in Bangalore and Mysore have also

also provided the labourers with housing accommodation on similar lines. The Management of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore, in addition to 150 quarters which were available for 150 families, which number they propose to increase from time to time, have a scheme for constructing dwelling houses for workers for which purpose they have acquired about 40 acres of land. Water and Lighting facilities have also been provided free of cost to the workers. Each house is fitted with a flush cut lavatory. Internal affairs of these quarters are being managed by a panchayat consisting of representatives selected in the proportion of one representative to ~~them~~ ten houses.

The next important concern is Sri Krishna Weaving Mills at Subramanyapuram, Bangalore where there are 100 quarters. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing, Co., Ltd., and the Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, have about 56 quarters and are contemplating to increase the same. Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore have also constructed about 68 quarters to house 400 labourers. In addition to the above, many smaller concerns have also provided their labourers with quarters.

Almost all the State and State-aided concerns have also provided suitable housing accommodation to their employees as far as their resources permit. However, it is satisfactory to note, that all the big industrial concerns which started after 1920 have made arrangements to house their operatives.

It is observed that in almost all the concerns, rent, ranging from annas twelve to Rs.3/- is being charged for each quarter. As the return thus derived fetches 3 per cent interest on the sum invested for the construction of the quarters, the question of increasing housing accommodation

accommodation if taken up by the employers, besides being a good business proposition during these days of financial stringency, it will go a long way in removing one of the main grievances of the labouring class.

Arrangements regarding ventilation, sanitation, supply of drinking water, etc., in labour quarters were satisfactory. With a view to improve the efficiency of labour many concerns had provided recreational facilities such as play grounds, open fields, etc., fitted with radio and loud speakers. To promote espirit de-corps among them, they are also being encouraged to form clubs, dramatic troops, etc., and dramatic halls are provided for their benefit where dramas and lectures take place attracting large gatherings.

In addition to the important industrial concerns, the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore cities have also formed labour colonies and have constructed a number of dwelling houses to accommodate labourers.

Health and Sanitation:- The health of factory workers was generally good and no epidemics were reported. Sanitary arrangements were on the whole satisfactory. In the case of smaller factories, instructions were issued to the owners to pay particular attention to the sanitary requirements. As there was a tendency on the part of the owners of factories to neglect statutory rules regarding painting and lime washing, strict instructions were given to comply with the rules. The supply of drinking water in the factories was generally adequate.

Ventilation:- Ventilation and lighting arrangements in the larger factories were generally satisfactory.

Welfare work:- The more important industrial concerns of the State, such as, the textile concerns in Bangalore and

and Mysore and the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravathi, devoted, as usual, considerable attention to the welfare of labour working in their concerns and provided them several comforts and amenities of life. Medical facilities were also provided in large industrial concerns. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore continued to maintain a free dispensary in charge of a whole-time doctor for the benefit of the labour employed. They were also running a school with a teacher for the children of the labourers. They were also contributing to the institution called 'Seva Sangha' which is conducting in the vicinity of the Mill area, a day school, a dispensary, a carpenter's workshop and various other activities for the children of the labour colony. There was a baby-creche also at each mill in charge of a matron. In both the Mills the Co-operative Societies continued to function, which were acting both as a credit institution and a consumer's society, where the daily requirements of the labourers were being met with. Recreation facilities such as sports, festival gatherings etc were also provided to the labourers. The welfare activities of the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. This mill was provided with a well manned dispensary where the mid-wives and medical advices were given free to the employees and their families. They were conducting two schools ~~are~~ one for the benefit of the adult workers called the night school and the other the day school for the children of the employed and half-timers. A Reading room, a library and a gymnasium were also attached to the schools. To attend to the above activities, the Mills have a separate Welfare Committee. There were three labour colonies in the vicinity of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravathi. The welfare activities of each colony were

were being looked after by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. There were two schools in the labour colonies for the benefit of children in addition to the Government Middle School and a Primary School. There were two hospitals one in the works area and the other in the New Town for women and children. The works had also appointed a midwife to enquire into the health of women and children. They were also running two Gymnasiums, a reading room and also had installed a radio set for the benefit of the employees. Proposals for the purchase of a projector to exhibit safety first health and welfare films in labour colonies were receiving the attention of the Management.

Prosecutions:- There was an increase in the number of convictions for offences under the factories Act, the total number of convictions obtained during the year being 6 as against 2 in 1937-38.

Out of the two cases that were pending trial, one was with drawn as the owner of the Factory expressed regret and assured to comply with the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder in future. In another case conviction was obtained and the owner of the factory was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.15/-

During the year under report out of six prosecutions that were launched against the proprietors of the factories in Bangalore City, five prosecutions were for employing children against the provisions of the Factories Act. The owners of factories in two cases were convicted and sentenced to fine and the other three cases were pending at the end of the year. One prosecution case was not pressed on the question of jurisdiction.

the District Magistrates of Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitaldurg districts during the year.

E. Administration of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act.

During the year under report steps were taken for the more effective working of the Act.

The total number of women employed in the State during the year was 4,206. Out of these, 185 women claimed Maternity Benefit under Section 6.(1) of the Act. 178 women were paid maternity benefit for actual births and one received maternity benefit under Section 7 of the Act.

The total amount of Maternity Benefit paid during the year was Rs.3,197-8-1 as against Rs.2,682-6-6 during the year 1937-38.

In accordance with Section of 6 of the Act, a woman is required to produce a certified extract from a birth register stating that she has given birth to a child to claim the benefit. A fee of Re.0-8-0 is charged for the necessary extract. Considerable hardship was being caused to women labourers in obtaining these extracts. During the year under report, action was taken to induce the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore where most of the women labourers are employed to issue these certified extracts - free of cost. The Municipality of Mysore has accordingly amended its Bye-laws to provide for the issue of these extracts, free of cost. The Bangalore City Municipality also has the matter under its consideration.

F. Administration of the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act.

The total number of cases that came up for consideration before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in the State during the year under report was 184 as

as against 206 in the year 1937-38 and 231 in 1936-37. Including 29 cases that were pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 213, of ~~these~~ which 193 cases were disposed of leaving 20 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 193 cases disposed of, 60 related to accidents which proved fatal, 69 to non-fatal accidents and the remaining 64 related to the registration of Memorandum of Agreements. The number of claims in respect of accidents in the mining industry disposed of during the year was 178 as against 188 in the year 1937-38.

A sum of Rs.46,530-14-0 was deposited with Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for distribution during the year as against Rs.44,366-7-0 in the year 1937-38. A sum of Rs.17,630-1-0 was pending distribution at the commencement of the year. Out of the total sum of Rs.64,160-15-0 which was available for distribution during the year, a sum of Rs.45,262/- was distributed among the dependants of the deceased, ~~xxx~~ Rs.3,847/- among the claimants in non-fatal cases and a sum of Rs.590/- was returned to the depositors, leaving a balance of Rs.14,461-15-0 pending distribution at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs.14,022-8-8 remained in deposit in the Government Savings Bank for the benefit of the minors at the beginning of the year and a sum of Rs.2,130/- was invested during the year bringing the total investment at the end of the year to Rs.16,152-8-8. Of this a sum of Rs.2,433-10-5 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs.13,718-14-3 in deposit at the end of the year.

The total amount collected as court fee during the year was Rs.151-12-0 as against Rs.199-6-0 in the previous year.

Of the 193 cases that were disposed of during the

the year, 73 cases were contested and the remaining were uncontested. In one case compensation deposited with the Commissioner was returned to the employer as there were no claimants.

The Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore, deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bangalore city ~~for the~~ area a sum of Rs.958-11-2 under Section 8(2) of the Act, for disbursement to the injured worken in non-fatal cases. The entire amount was disbursed to the workmen during the year.

Statements are appended showing the particulars of compensation amounts deposited with and disbursed by the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in the State and of proceedings before them during the year under report (vide pages 82-83)

During the year under report a special committee was appointed by Government in their Orders Nos. B 5399-5404/ I&C 113-35-36 dated 15th December 1938 and D.7442-48/I&C 113-35-38 dated 14th February 1939, consisting of two representatives of the Mining Board, Dr. J.D.O'Donnell, and W.B. Roantree, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Director of Public Health and Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives, with the Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bangalore City, as Chairman of the Committee, with a view to scrutinise the draft Silicosis Rules prepared by the Chairman.

The Committee during its two sittings examined the draft rules in all its aspects and submitted a set of rules as revised by them along with their report for orders of Government. As it will not be INTRA VIRES of the Act to provide for compensation and to prescribe penalties in the rules, the Workmen's Compensation Act No.XIV of 1928 as amended by Act III of 1936 was further amended by Act

Act XIX of 1939.

The question of promulgating the rules as suggested by the Committee is before Government.

With a view to introduce some minor changes, etc., and to clarify the definition of the expression "employed on monthly wages", in view of the conflicting decisions of the High Courts the British Indian Act of 1923 was amended by Acts VII of 1937 and XIII of 1939. As the same difficulty is likely to arise in this State also, and with a view to bring the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act in conformity with the British Indian Act, proposals have been sent to Government with draft amendments to the Act with the necessary rules thereunder, which is receiving its attention.

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Proceedings before the Commissioners for the year 1938-39 (Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act)

Sl. No.	District.	Cases pending at the commencement.			Cases filed.			Total for disposal			Cases disposed.			Cases pending.		
		F.	N.F.	M.A.	F.	N.F.	M.A.	F.	N.F.	M.A.	F.	N.F.	M.A.	F.	N.F.	M.A.
1.	Bangalore city.	2	2	-	1	-	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore Dist.	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
3.	Kolar. "	8	14	1	50	57	62	58	71	63	50	65	63	8	6	-
4.	Tumkur. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Shimoga. "	2	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1
6.	Kadur. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Hassan. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Mysore "	-	-	-	6	1	-	6	1	-	3	1	-	3	-	-
9.	Chitaldurg "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total.	12	16	1	61	59	64	73	75	65	60	69	64	13	6	1
			29			184			213			193			20	

N.B:- F - Fatal.
N.F - Non-fatal.
M.A - Memorandum of Agreement.

Statement showing the amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioners and distributed during the year 1938-39.

No.	District.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Deposited during the year.	Withdrawn by the owners in fatal cases.	Withdrawn by the owners in non-fatal cases.	Distributed.	Returned.	Balance
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Bangalore City.	330 0 0	330 0 0	710 0 0	-	710 0 0	-	330
2.	Bangalore Dist.	-	1,908 0 0	900 0 0	1,008 0 0	1,908 0 0	-	
3.	Kolar "	10,[illegible] 1 0	[illegible] 11 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	11,[illegible] 1
4.	Tumkur. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chitaldrug "	1,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	-	[illegible] 0 0		[illegible]
6.	Kadur. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Hassan. "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0		1,[illegible]
9.	Chitaldrug "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL.	17,[illegible] 1 0	10,[illegible] 11 0	25,[illegible] 0 0	2,[illegible] 0 0	10,[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	12,[illegible] 1
			64,160 15 0		49,109 0 0		590 0 0	

[illegible]

the review of the Rail-borne Trade of the State for the year 1938-39. It is seen from the foregoing statement that the total volume of trade in merchandise by rail registered an increase by 5.8 per cent from 20,267,880 Railway Maunds in 1937-38 to 21,440,135 Railway Maunds in 1938-39 and the value increased by 1.6 per cent from Rs.21,46,12,055 in 1937-38 to Rs.21,79,48,431 in 1938-39. The increase was due to a rise in the imports which rose from 13,125,721 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.12,40,30,061 in 1937-38 to 14,226,825 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.12,64,77,145 in 1938-39. The increase in imports thus amounted to 8.4 per cent in quantity and 1.9 per cent in value. The exports also rose to 7,213,310 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.9,14,71,286 in 1938-39 from 7,142,152 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.9,05,81,994 in 1937-38. There was thus an increase in the quantity exported by 1 per cent and in value by .98 per cent.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

The total quantity of articles of food, drink and tobacco imported into the State during 1938-39 was 4,594,551 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.3,00,29,985 as against 3,829,154 Railway Maunds valued at Rs.2,50,27,666 in 1937-38. Thus both the quantity and value increased by 20 per cent and 19.9 per cent respectively. The exports decreased in quantity from 2,873,400 Ry.Mds. in 1937-38 to 2,645,477 Ry.Mds. in 1938-39. The value of exports also fell down from Rs.3,32,74,700 in 1937-38 to Rs.3,06,34,624 in 1938-39.

The important food articles imported into the State during the year were rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat-flour. The imports of rice by rail increased from 3.95 lakhs of pallas valued at Rs.53 lakhs in 1937-38 to 5.23 lakhs of pallas valued at about Rs.68 lakhs during the year under report. Imports of gram and pulse also rose from 637,926 Railway Maunds in 1937-38 to 885,002 Railway Maunds in 1938-39. Increases in Export trade were recorded under

...ral and Sujra, but the export of gram and pulse, ...ns, paddy, rice, wheat and wood have been declining. ...ply of basic-articles and also the short ... a period to 135,921 tolas; cause as evidenced ...llow cereals in the previous year and the value ...ecline further by about .3,74,707/- from ,155/- to .66,29,396/-.

...n terms of revised unit value, the total ... 7,080 tolas record a value of .3,66,714/- as ... 566,356 q.t.l. valued at .67,13,663/- as 15,761 q.t.l. of wheat at .1,92,715/- and 170,720 ... valued at .45,00,037/- respectively during the ... year. The exports of jowar ... a further ... 156,730 ... valued at .7,09,286/- as ... 95,374 ... . to .3,02,925/- in 1956-59. ... exports of pulses ... from 563,978 ... in 1957-58 to 116,741 ... in 1958-59. ... the value ... exports ... the year under report ... as ... the previous year. The quantity ... pulses ... from 132,102 q.t.l. in the ... to 105,754 q.t.l. during the year under

2. Edible oil articles mainly ...

The total imports of articles included under this ... 5,555,826 q.t.l. valued at .2,81,13,305/- ... as against 5,555,810 q.t.l. valued at ,96,961/- in the previous year. The total exports ... are also down from 2,301,088 tolas valued ,85,10,988/- in 1957-58 to 1,264,870 q.t.l. valued ,95,64,505/- in 1958-59.

The exports of different kinds of vegetable oils

oils which had a set back in the previous year owing to
upward trend during the year under review. The export of
groundnut oil from 1,000 M. Ts. valued at
Rs.9,29,00/- in 1956-57 to 2,100 M. Ts. valued at
Rs.3,78,00,000/- in 1957-58 while the export of groundnut
oil was 64,000 M. Ts. in 1956-57 and 30,700 M. Ts. in 1957-58.
[illegible] oil, [illegible] oil, [illegible] oil,
[illegible] oil, [illegible] oil, [illegible] oil,
[illegible] oil, [illegible] oil, [illegible] oil,

in quantity and by 7.9 per cent in value. The exports registered an increase from 1,898,406 Ry.Mds. in 1937-38 to 1,992,949 Ry.Mds. in 1938-39 and the value from Rs.3,88,91,946 in 1937-38 to Rs.4,08,28,749/- in 1938-39.

The total value of machinery imported into the State during the year was estimated at about Rs.87 lakhs as against Rs.82 lakhs during the previous year. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State during the year was Rs.5,22,270/-

Exports of cotton piece goods showed an increase over those of the previous year, the quantity exported during the year being 8,170,066 lbs. as against 7,672,880 lbs. in 1937-38. The total production of woollen goods in the woollen mills in the State during the calendar year 1938 amounted to 1,673,240 lbs. valued at Rs.12,90,838/- as against 2,914,259 lbs. valued at Rs.20,30,162/- in 1937.

A (2) Road-borne Trade.

In view of the increasing importance of the Road-borne traffic of the State in recent years, as evidenced by the returns furnished to this Department by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts which showed that on an average about 30,000 motor lorries and 150,000 bullock carts carrying various articles of merchandise and valued at a few crores of rupees passed through the Frontier Toll Gates of the State every year, proposals were submitted to Government by the Department during the year 1936-37 suggesting the need for sanctioning a scheme for the collection of the road-borne trade statistics at all the Government managed Frontier Toll-Gates in the State and for entrusting the work relating to the collection of statistics to the Mutsaddies in charge of these Toll-Gates. Orders of Government sanctioning the scheme tentatively for a period of two years from 1st December 1938 at a total cost of Rs.2,800/-

Rs.2,800/- per year were received during the year under report and necessary arrangements were made by the Department for the collection of statistics through the Putsaddies at 29 Government managed Frontier Toll Gates selected for the purpose, with effect from the midnight of 10th December 1938.

The following table furnishes particulars of imports and exports of merchandise carried through the 29 Government managed Frontier Toll-Gates mentioned above during the quarter ending 31st March 1939

No.	Name of the Toll-Gate.		Imports.		Exports.	
			In Ry.Mds.	Percentage over total Imports.	In Ry.Mds.	Percentage over total Exports.
1.	Attibele.	...	51,669	8.20	22,437	3.00
2.	Mathigere.	...	10,718	1,80	8,225	1.10
3.	Hayalpad.	...	7,193	1.15	9,284	1.20
4.	Hulkur.	...	3,369	.54	1,057	.14
5.	Hangli.	...	42,421	7.00	41,674	5.60
6.	Kudumalakunte.	...	17,684	3.00	13,422	1.70
7.	Gantamvaripally.	...	8,756	1.40	8,057	1.00
8.	Anechowkur.	...	33,399	5.30	5,774	.80
9.	Onkanahalli.	...	21,413	3.40	18,473	2.40
10.	Muthur.	...	18,682	3.00	5,459	.80
11.	Koppa.	...	34,964	5.40	17,589	2.30
12.	Machur.	...	32,818	5.30	4,071	.55
13.	Kekkanahalla.	...	12,485	2.00	27,405	3.70
14.	Shivanasamudram.	...	5,373	.86	1,509	.15
15.	Pandithanahally.	...	6,228	1.00	7,041	.94
16.	Punajur.	...	10,266	1.80	138,698	19.00
17.	Maranahalli.	...	43,632	7.00	48,536	6.50
18.	Kyathehole.	...	5,612	.86	3,137	.42
19.	Sathehalla.	...	7,951	1.20	8,436	1.10
20.	Kotigehar.	...	91,404	14.60	83,467	11.20
21.	Harihar.	...	43,570	7.00	13,997	1.80
22.	Kolakalmur.	...	3,281	.54	51,921	7.00
23.	Thammenahally.	...	13,345	2.00	54,425	7.30
24.	Hydargharghat.	...	40,741	6.60	59,844	8.00
25.	Hugve.	...	104	.02	16,257	2.10
26.	Talavata.	...	12,097	2.00	2,137	.30
27.	Kalagupya.	...	2,876	.50	11,223	1.50
28.	Agumbe	...	38,907	6.00	61,237	8.20
29.	Honnali.	...	3,919	.60	1,672	.20
	Total.	...	625,325	100	745,562	100

Further details showing the imports and exports of merchandise during the ~~xxxx~~ quarter ending 31st March 1939, arranged under 32 main groups, are given in the following statement.

statement.

Statistics of Road-borne Trade classified under 32 main groups for the quarter ending with 31st March 1939

No.	Particulars.		Imports. Ry. Mds.	Imports. Value in Rs.	Exports. Ry. Mds.	Exports. Value in Rs.	Remarks.
1.	Animals.	Nos.	21,578	5,17,750	31,521	10,15,540	
2.	Apparel.	...	1,051	10,870	916	14,818	
3.	Building Materials.		85,292	60,643	5,176	12,172	
4.	Books printed....		...	...	1	110	
5.	...		...	...	...	...	
6.	Coffee.	...	48,349	9,94,176	119,104	24,49,096	
7.	Manures & Chemicals.		29,196	1,85,808	12,435	45,530	
8.	Dyes and Tans.		2,277	18,441	2,876	15,902	
9.	Fibres.	...	1,564	9,213	211	2,144	
10.	Forest Produce...		7,336	8,113	3,371	2,523	
11.	Fodder and Cattle food.	...	3,076	9,605	5,076	15,026	
12.	Fruits & Vegetables.		58,781	2,49,988	33,213	92,392	
13.	Grains & Pulses.		153,763	5,06,093	331,991	8,35,698	
14.	Hides & Skins.		1,672	44,137	523	17,181	
15.	Leather.	...	425	13,008	1,649	49,599	
16.	Liquors.	...	6,300	23,625	3,724	13,965	
17.	(a) Manufactures.	Nos.	462	58,040	667	49,500	Motor cars etc.,
	(b) Manufactures.	MDS)	5,416	1,85,090	1,352	31,748	
18.	Metals.	...	2,113	24,647	2,947	40,366	
19.	Machinery.	...	479	18,615	2,536	48,060	
20.	Oils.	...	18,811	1,66,172	10,531	97,917	
21.	Oil Seeds.	...	11,517	51,474	95,627	3,73,697	
22.	Provisions.	...	64,509	3,38,466	22,206	1,22,963	
23.	Rubber.	...	1	240	60	14,400	
24.	Spices.	...	23,056	3,77,341	22,913	6,17,940	
25.	Sugar.	...	5,094	34,909	26,642	1,77,039	
26.	Salt petre.	...	62	435	134	1,005	

(Continued)

(Continued)

No.	Particulars.		Imports. Ry. Mds.	Imports. Value in Rs.	Exports. Ry. Mds.	Exports. Value in Rs.	Remarks.
27.	Tea.	...	123	7,380	2,149	1,28,940	
28.	Textiles.	...	8,624	3,23,936	8,936	4,62,403	
29.	Tobacco.	...	2,806	82,506	2,688	83,126	
30.	Wood.	...	81,387	1,86,252	20,907	58,305	
31.	Others.	...	2,245	18,487	5,668	46,597	
32.	Treasure.	...	...	...	...	14,61,500	
Total	A. Animals, Motors etc., Nos.		22,040	5,75,790	32,188	10,65,040	
	B. Merchandise. Mds.		6,25,325	39,49,665	7,45,562	73,51,161	
	Grand Total.		45,25,455			84,17,201	
Balance of Trade	A.			✗ 10,148	✗	4,89,250	
	B.			✗ 120,237	✗	38,91,746	*

* Includes treasure of the value of Rs.14,61,500/- which was re-exported from Mysore to Coorg Government during the quarter.

B. Industrial and Commercial Enquiries.

Collection and dissemination of information relating to industries and trade is one of the chief activities of the Department. The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department increased further from 215 in 1937-38 to 347 during the year under report, indicating the increased contact of the Department with the mercantile community and the general public. The enquiries relating to industries and trade were received from several commercial organisations and Government Departments as in the previous year e.g. from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Directors of Industries and of the British Indian Provinces and Indian

Indian States, H.M. Trade Commissioner in India, Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London, etc., In addition to the enquiries of a written nature which were received during the year, a large number of enquirers calling at the office were interviewed and supplied with the information sought by them. As usual, information about the industrial and commercial products of Mysore sought by the mercantile bodies outside the State was collected and furnished directly and also through the Directors of Industries of the Provinces or States concerned and they were also placed in touch with the local businessmen and firms dealing in these products.

In addition to the enquiries of the kind mentioned above, 25 enquiries - Stores Purchase enquiries as they may be called - were received for the supply of information about financial standing, business reputation and etc., of different manufacturing concerns and dealers in the State in connection with the inclusion of their names in the list of "Approved contractors" of the several Stores Purchase Departments. Of these enquiries, 19 were received from the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore one from the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department and the remaining three from the Directors of Industries of Bombay, U.P. and the Punjab.

The following are some of the important enquiries received and dealt with during the year 1938-39.

(1) The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta was supplied on requisition, with the addresses of exporters of Mysore Coloured Ivory inlaid furniture.

(2) Information regarding the manufacture of leather and fur dresses in the State was furnished to H.M. Trade Commissioner in India, in response to an enquiry from him.

[illegible] ...

(11) [illegible] ...

(12) [illegible] ...

...

(13) [illegible] ...

...

(14) [illegible] ...

...

(15) [illegible] ...

...

(16) [illegible] ...

...

(17) [illegible] ...

...

(9) Road-borne Trade Statistics of the State(Monthly)

(10) Return of Large Industrial Establishments in the State (Yearly).

(11) Review of Foreign Rail Borne Trade of the State (Yearly).

(12) Statistical information relating to Woollen Mills in the State (Yearly).

(13) Statistical information relating to the cotton Mills in the State (Yearly).

(14) Stock of woven goods in the Cotton Mills as on 1st April(Yearly).

A large number of Returns referred to above are being forwarded by the Department to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, while some of them are being forwarded to several commercial organisations in and outside the State for publication in their respective Reports and Bulletins. Returns relating to wholesale and retail prices of commodities, cotton pressed as wool as cotton goods produced and cotton yarn spun in the State(Vide Items 1, 2 and 5 above) are being published weekly in the'Mysore Gazette' for the information of the public. The Department has also made arrangements for printing and publishing every year the Return of Large Industrial Establishments and the Review of the Foreign Rail Borne Trade of the State referred to under items 10 and 11 above for being supplied to several Government Offices, etc., in and outside the State.

D. Reading Room and Library.

The following Journals were subscribed for by the Department during the year 1938-39.

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Write one word in each blank.

I. Fill in:-

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II. Match:-

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(7) [illegible]

(8) [illegible]

(9) [illegible]

(10) [illegible]

(11) [illegible]

(12) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

III. Fill in:-

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(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

total number of books to 2,778 at the end of the year. The books kept for reference in the Reading Room and Library were as usual, made available to the businessmen and the Public.

E. Publicity.

Work relating to advertisement and Publicity was attended to in the Publicity Branch of the Department till about the end of January 1939 when it was transferred to the control of the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, with effect from 1st February 1939. Arrangements were made for publishing special write-ups, notes, articles, etc., about Mysore and her industries in several of the newspapers, magazines and hand books, as in the previous year.

F. Emporiums.

The Department has maintained six Emporiums - three in the Mysore State and one each in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad for purposes of display and sale of the industrial products manufactured by the Government owned and Government aided concerns as well as by private artizans in the State. The following paras give a brief account of work done by the above Emporiums during the year under report.

(1) Sales Depot attached to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

During the year, there was a further noticeable improvement in production as well as sales of articles manufactured at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The value of articles manufactured during the year amounted to Rs.91,837/- as against Rs.74,342/- in the previous year and the value of sales increased from Rs.77,505/- in 1937-38 to Rs.1,04,262/- in 1938-39. Inlaid trays, carved elephants, sandalwood and ivory articles, etc., manufactured at the

at the above Institute, were as usual, sent to Exhibitions held in several places in India for being displayed and these articles were also exhibited in London by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore, London and were highly appreciated.

(2) The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, South Parade, Bangalore.

This Institution has been housed in a spacious premises situated in the Central part of the business area of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and the industrial products of Mysore are being very effectively and attractively displayed in the Institution. The total value of sales amounted to Rs.62,000/- during the year under report as against Rs.61,000/- in the previous year.

(3) The Mysore Emporium, Bangalore City.

This Emporium which was originally located in the District Board Buildings, Bangalore city, was shifted during the month of February, 1959 to the premises of the Mysore Bank Buildings - a more centrally situated place - under the new name of "The Mysore Products". Owing to the increased activities of the Arts and Crafts Depot at South Parade, Bangalore, and the small value of stocks held by the Agents, Messrs. M.A.T. Acharya & Co., of Bangalore, this Emporium functioned during the year more as an agency for the display of the products of the Government concerns than for sale and the value of sales effected during the year was, therefore only about Rs.20/-.

(4) The Mysore Government Industries, Bombay.

The Sales Officer of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bombay continued to be in charge of this Emporium. The wholesale agency in Bombay for soaps, etc., manufactured in the Government Soap Factory at Bangalore was transferred from a private agency to this concern during the year under report

[illegible] Madras.

Department when the year closed.

G. Exhibitions.

Participation in the several exhibitions held in and outside the State is one of the Chief activities of the Department. Besides participating, as usual, in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, the Department also participated in the following exhibitions, during the year under report, for purposes of display and sale of the finished products of the several concerns under its control.

1. All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras.
2. The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri.
3. The All-India Industrial Exhibition, Karachi.
4. Poona Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
5. The City Market Show, Bangalore city.
6. Khadi and Industrial Exhibition, Lucknow.
7. The Museum of the Committee of National Council for Women, Delhi, organised by Mrs. Nehru.
8. Rural and Welfare Exhibition held in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Closepet.

Demonstrations in paper manufacture by hand, manufacture of lacquered toys, carpet and mat weaving, wool spinning and weaving and power-driven oil ghana were conducted at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. Consequent on the participation in the several exhibitions mentioned above, a number of enquiries for the supply of various industrial products of Mysore were received and attended to by the Department during the year under report and ~~the~~ our Power Driven Oil Ghana was also sold to the Mysore Co-operative Society who have installed and are working it successfully.

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PART VIII

Marketing Survey Work.

I General.

Marketing Survey work in the State was continued during the year under report and was attended to, as usual, by the Staff of the Marketing Section.

There was a change in the establishment of the General and Agricultural Section of the Marketing Staff during the year. Consequent on the reorganisation of the Department during the year, the wholetime post of the Marketing Officer was abolished and the duties entrusted to the post of the Assistant Director(Commercial) newly sanctioned. Work in the Section was, therefore, carried on by the three Assistants during the year under the guidance and supervision of the Assistant Director(Commercial).

There was no change in the establishment of the Live Stock Section and the work was, as usual, attended to by the Marketing Officer and his Assistant.

II Reports.

Reports on the following commodities were completed and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi during the previous year.

1. Wheat.
2. Cattle.
3. Linseed.
4. Bananas.
5. Eggs.
6. Hides and Skins.
7. Co-operative Marketing.
8. Maize.
9. Pine apples.
10. Stone and Small fruits.
11. Tobacco.
12. Coffee.
13. Grapes.

The following statement indicates the progress made in the drafting of the several reports on the commodity surveys continued from last year and newly taken up during the ~~current~~ year under Report

A. Cereals.

1. Rice. The complete report was drafted and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

2. Jowar. Preliminary report was being drafted. Further information is being collected.

3. Barley. The report is being collected, Further enquiry is proceeding.

B. Oil seeds.

1. Groundnut. The complete report drafted was despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

2. Coconuts. The First Chapter of the report was drafted and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi. The drafting of other chapters was in progress.

3. Rape and Mustard. The draft report was being corrected.

C. Fruits and Vegetables.

1. Oranges and other Citrous fruits. The Complete report was drafted and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

2. Apples. The complete report drafted was despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

3. Mangoes. The draft report was under scrutiny. Statistical information was also collected and incorporated. First Chapter was sent to Delhi.

4. Potatoes. The draft report was under scrutiny. Statistical information was also collected and incorporated. First Chapter was sent to Delhi.

D. Special Crops.

1. Coffee — Complete report was sent to Delhi. Supplementary information was collected.

2. Sugar. — The drafting of the report was in progress. Three samples of Gur were sent for qualitative analysis.

E. Live Stock Products.

1. Sheep and Goat. — The complete report was drafted and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

2. Ghee and Butter. — The complete report was drafted and despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

3. Wool and Hair. — The report completely drafted was under scrutiny.

4. Fish and Prawn. — Railway statistics, etc., were collected. Further enquiries were in progress.

F. Miscellaneous.

1. Markets and Fairs. — The complete report was despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi, and several necessary statements were under preparation.

2. Jute. — A short note was despatched to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi.

3. Lac. — A short note was sent to Delhi. Necessary further information was being collected.

4. Cashewnuts — Necessary information was being collected.

During the year under report samples of Dairy and

and local butter of different places were collected and forwarded to the Oil expert, Cawnpore, for analysis and standerdisation.

Detailed Survey of coffee clubs, hotels and restaurants in Bangalore city were conducted during the year under report in connection with the proposals on the supply of milk to Bangalore city.

(9) ~~III~~ Development Work.

Regulated Markets:- In view of the urgent need ~~existing~~ for the regularisation of market organisation for almost every agricultural commodity, the establishment of Regulated Markets in all the important trade centres of the State was contemplated. Last year, a draft bill had been drawn up for the purpose, and attempts were continued to be made for the establishment of such markets on voluntary basis in selected areas with a view to paving the way for legislation. The Bill was passed during the year under report by the Legislative Council at its recent Sessions in June 1939. The Act is proposed to be introduced in Davangere and Chitaldurg towns in the first instance and extended later on to other areas in the State. The deputation in this connection of the Municipal Engineer, Davangere Town Municipal Council, to Gadag to study the plan of the market there was sanctioned by Government during the year.

Grading and Marking:- In connection with the Marketing Surveys initiated by the Government of India, experiments were started in British India for the better grading of agricultural commodities under the Government of India Act I of 1937 for the grading and marking of agricultural produce in British India. The need for a measure on the lines of the British Indian Act being considered necessary, a draft Bill was drawn up and placed before the

the Legislative Council at its Session in June 1939 and was referred to a Select Committee for further consideration.

Meanwhile, experimental and other preliminary work, etc., was also conducted in this connection. An experimental Grading Station for mangoes was started in Sir H.C. Dinshaw's Estate at Hebbal, Bangalore. About 4,000 fruits were graded and 3,000 of these fruits were despatched to Bombay for being sold and the remaining 1,000 sold in Bangalore Markets. The results of the experiment were encouraging. Demonstrations on the grading of eggs with a mechanical grader and trial demonstration in the use of improved Egg Containers received from Delhi were conducted for the benefit of the merchants and traders. A meeting of the important Tanners of the State was also arranged to discuss the question of adopting a scheme for the grading of raw and tanned hides and skins and the question was referred to a Sub Committee for consideration in detail.

Freight facilities:- Mr. V. Venkatachar, Assistant Director(Commercial) and Marketing Officer attended the special meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on 30th June 1939 arranged in connection with the visit of the Chief Commercial Manager, M & S.M. Railway, Madras, to discuss several of the important questions regarding railway freight and other transport facilities and questions relating to several commodities were brought up for consideration at the meeting.

The question of providing improved and more economical railway transport facilities for the quick movement and marketing of Agricultural Produce is a very important factor in building up a successful trade. In addition to the railway concessions obtained in the previous years the Department was able to secure through booking facilities for

for the export of potatoes from Chikballapur, etc., attempts are being made to obtain similar facilities for onions exported from the State to Burma. The co-operation of the railways and other transport agencies in this matter is to be appreciated.

Proposals are also on hand to provide improved facilities for the quick movement of Agricultural Produce. It will be of considerable help to the Producers and to the trade if the proposals materialise early.

Cold Storage Facilities:- Arrangements for Cold Storage Facilities were made in the Mysore City Municipal Market during the year. The question of providing similar facilities in the Bangalore City Municipality and it is expected that these facilities will be arranged for in 1939-40.

Taken up in the Bangalore city municipality

General Observations:- The Marketing Surveys conducted so far have revealed the several defects and draw-backs in the method of processing and marketing of agricultural produce in the State and furnished indications of the lines on which improvements and developments are to be effected. This information has proved itself to be of great value and in necessary cases has been passed on to the Departments and parties concerned, with suggestions for remedying the defects and improving both the quality and yield of the produce. As a result, several measures as the following have come into existance in the State.

(a) The several marketing survey reports have been mainly responsible for bringing to the fore front the growing importance of the Road-borne Trade of the State. The collection and compilation of Road-borne Trade Statistics of the State was started by the Department from 10th December 1938.

(b) A Special Paddy Officer was appointed by the Agricultural Department to devote his whole-time attention to the problem of improving both the quality and yield of rice in the State, specially in the Malnad districts.

(c) That there was great scope for increasing the production of plantains in the State was revealed by the Marketing Report on Bananas. The Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture are taking necessary steps in the matter.

(d) The Marketing Survey Reports have revealed that there is an urgent need for extending the use of standard weights and measures all over the State. The question of taking necessary steps in the matter is under consideration.

(e) The Surveys of Coffee and Tobacco were of considerable assistance in the establishment of the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., and the Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd., - two of the prominent industrial enterprises of the State.

Demonstrations and Exhibitions:- Several demonstrations have been conducted in the villages in regard to improved methods of flaying. The possibilities of employing a mechanical flayer in an important Slaughter House is also engaging the attention of this Department.

Demonstrations were conducted with the Egg Grading machine for the benefit of several Egg Merchants in Bangalore. This machine was also demonstrated ~~to the public~~ in the last Mysore Dasara Exhibition. It is expected that the importance and utility of Egg Grading machine will be realised by the Public and that they will take to it soon.

Marketing Enquiries:- During the year under report a number of enquiries with regard to marketing facilities, ~~statistics other information~~ were received and dealt with.

The Marketing Survey work conducted so far in the State has proved highly instructive and helped to introduce reforms of a definitely constructive character.

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PART IX

Administration of Special Acts

(A) Weights and Measures Act

The Administration of Weights and Measures Act was transferred from the Revenue Department with effect from 1st January 1939. The Weights and Measures Act of 1902 as amended by Act IX of 1927 is in force throughout the State. Under Section 9 of the Act the compulsory use of certified weights and measures is being enforced in several important trade centres in the State. The number of such notified areas has been gradually extended and by the end of the year under report the Act has been made applicable to 32 trade centres shown in the appended statement. /page 111

The Department has made arrangements to supply certified standard weights and measures in all these notified areas. In Chitaldrug, Tarikere, Bangalore, Kadur and Hassan recognised merchants and mercantile institutions have been appointed as agents by the Department for the supply of standard weights and measures. Arrangements for their supply have also been made in the remaining areas through the Government Treasuries or the Municipal Councils. During the year Messrs. Ghodke & Bros. of Hubli were appointed agents for the manufacture and supply of certified weights and measures throughout the State for a period of 3 years.

The total value of standard measures and weights sold during the year under report was Rs.5,213/- as against Rs.4,300/- during the previous year. The testing staff consisted of 11 Testers and 11 Attenders in addition to two ex-officio Inspector of Weights and Measures who were either Superintendents of Police or Health Officers as the case may be, in different places.

The Testers tested 11,833 units of weights and measures during the year and a sum of Rs.645-7-3 was realised as testing fees and credited to the treasuries as against

I. Weights and Measures.

Sl. No.	District	No.of notified areas.	Trade centres.
1.	Bangalore	3	Bangalore, Closepet and Channapatna.
2.	Mysore.	5	Mysore, Nanjangud, Mandya, Chamarajnagar and Krishnarajnagar.
3.	Tumkur.	5	Tumkur, Tiptur and Gubbi.
4.	Hassan.	7	Hassan, Buddha, Gandsi, Javagal lur, Arsikere and Holenarsipur.
5.	Shimoga.	3	Shimoga, Bhirthahalli and Bhadravathi.
6.	Chitaldurg.	2	Chitaldurg and Davangere.
7.	Kolar.	5	Kolar, Chickballapur, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet and Chintamani.
8.	Kadur.	4	Kadur, Chikmagalur, Tirur and Narikere.
	Total.	32	

II

Sl. No.	Year.	Total No.of weights & measures tested & stamped.	Total amount of fees credited.	No.of prosecutions instituted	No.of convictions obtained.	Total fines recovered.	Number of notified areas.
			R. a. p			R. a. p	
1.	1931-32	14,356	342- 1-6	-	-	...	16
2.	1932-33	13,304	415-12-0	8	2	22-0-0	16
3.	1933-34	14,439	620-11-0	29	21	86-0-0	16
4.	1934-35	13,955	1,156- 5-3	96	91	413-0-0	21
5.	1935-36	9,866	575-15-6	152	145	898-0-0	24
6.	1936-37	9,131	519- 6-6	139	129	409-0-0	24
7.	1937-38	7,113	381-15-6	122	103	483-0-0	32
8.	1938-39	11,833	645- 7-3	134	124	496-0-0	32

against Rs.381-15-6 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 134 cases for breach of the provisions of the Act and convictions were obtained in 124 cases. A sum of Rs.496/- was recovered by way of fines during the year as against Rs.483/- in the previous year(Vide Sec.II)

B. Patents and Designs Act.

24 applications for the grant of Patents were received during the year as against 30 in 1937-38. Out of 24 applications received, one originated in Mysore, ten in India and the remaining came from abroad.

2. Including all the applications that were under the various stages of scrutiny during last year, the total number of applications dealt with during the year was 56.

3. 21 applications were accepted during the year as against 30 in 1937-1938. Of the 21 applications accepted, 2 originated in Mysore, 4 were received from France, 3 from United Kingdom, 4 from the United States of America and the remaining 8 from major British Indian Provinces.

4. 26 patents were sealed during the year, 2 were abandoned, one was refused acceptance and two became void. Entries of assignment were made in two cases.

5. Renewal fees were recovered in respect of 24 patents and certificates were issued in all cases.

6. The income from fees in respect of applications for Patents and Designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs.2,360/- as against Rs.2,889/- in 1937-38.

7. The statement given below furnishes particulars of fees recovered in respect of Patents and Designs during the year.

(Please see the statement on next page)

Statement showing fees recovered under the Mysore Patents and Designs Act during 1938 - 39.

Description of documents.	No.	Fee	Amount received.
Application for Patents. ...	24	10	240
Extension of time for acceptance. ...	1	20	20
Sealing fees. ...	26	30	780
Renewal fees(no fee is paid fro. 1st to 4th year)			
-do- for 5th year ...	7	50	350
-do- " 6th " ...	5	50	250
-do- " 7th " ...	7	50	350
-do- " 8th " ...	4	50	200
-do- " 11th " ...	1	100	100
Application for amendments before acceptance. ...	6	10	60
Registration of Assignments....	2	5	10
		Rs.	2,360

8. As usual a patent office bulletin containing a list of applications for patents and designs accepted during 1937-38 was published during the year.

9. With a view to bringing the Mysore Patent and Designs Act of 1925 into line with the British Indian Act as amended up to date, amendments to the Act were proposed which were passed in the Legislative Council at the June 1938 Session.

6. Steam Boilers and Prime Movers' Act.

The Inspection of Boilers in the State in accordance with Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act was carried on as usual by the Inspectors of Boilers under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. During the first half of the year under report, inspection of boil-

boilers was carried on by the Industrial Engineer and the two Superintendents of Industries who were the Ex-officio Inspectors of Boilers and one full time Boiler Inspector.

With a view to enable the two Superintendents of Industries to pay continuous and adequate attention for the development of rural and cottage industries and commercial enterprise in the State, Government were pleased to relieve the ~~two~~ Superintendents from this inspection work and appoint two full time Inspectors of Boilers and Factories in their Order No.4633-702/I&C. 45-38-2 dated the 24th November 1938. Accordingly, the whole State was divided into three Divisions and each Inspector was placed in charge of a Division.

The following statement gives the distribution of work among the three Inspectors of Boilers in the State.

Sl.No.	Name & Designation of Officer.	Jurisdiction.	No.of Boilers
1.	Industrial Engineer.	Bangalore city and K.G.F.(Special Division).	54
2.	Inspector of Boilers, Bangalore Division.	Kolar District(excluding K.G.F) Bangalore district (excluding Bangalore city) Tumkur district and Chitaldurg district.	53
3.	Inspector of Boilers, Mysore Division.	Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.	126
		Total.	233

The total number of Boilers in commission in the State at the beginning of the year under report was 229. Seventeen fresh boilers were registered during the year and one boiler which was out of use was brought into commission thus bringing the total number to 247. Of these 12 boilers went out of order, one boiler was transferred from the State to the British Territory and another was condemned.

condemned. Thus at the end of the year, the total number of ~~working~~ working boilers in the State was 233. Of these 194 boilers were examined and licensed as against 213 in the previous year, and 7 boilers were partially examined. The total amount of fees collected during the year was Rs.5,415/- as against Rs.5,267/- in the year 1937-38. In addition to this Rs.40/- was collected as travelling expenses in accordance with Rule 9 A. of the Mysore Boiler Rules 1930, from the owner of a boiler for having necessitated a second journey as he failed to keep the boiler ready for inspection on the date notified in the first instance.

No accidents were reported during the year under report. All the boilers were maintained in a satisfactory condition and the owners showed willingness and promtness in rectifying the defects pointed out to them.

There were two prosecutions against the owners of Boilers during the year as against one in 1937-38 which was pending trial at the end of the year. It was however withdrawn during the year as the owner of the boiler tendered an apology for the offence committed and undertook to see that such offences did not recur.

During the year under report, the owner of the Boiler bearing Register No.30 against whom prosecution proceedings were launched and withdrawn on his tendering an apology, again persisted, contrary to his undertaking, to work the boiler without a license in violation of sections 4, 5 and 7 of the Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, thus necessitating institution of prosecution proceedings for a second time for the same offence which resulted in a conviction. The following table furnishes the particulars of prosecution proceedings during the year 1938-39.

(Please see the statement on next page)

Boiler Register Number and its location.	Sections violated	Results.
1. Boiler Reg.No. 30, Hosagrahara.	4, 5 and 7 of the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.	First accused was acquitted and the second was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.25/-
2. Boiler Reg.No. 48, Chintamani.	4, 5 and 7 Sections.	The owner was convicted to pay a fine of Rs.25/- in default one month simple imprisonment.

The appended statement furnishes particulars of the boilers in commission in the several Districts in the State, classified according to their nominal Horse Power.

(Please see the statement on the next page)

D. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

There were twenty two ginning and seven pressing factories working in the State at the beginning of the year. During the year, two of the ginning factories were removed from the Register of Factories and one was registered afresh bringing the total number of ginning factories at work to twenty one. The number of pressing factories continued unaltered during the year. 19,112 bales of cotton were pressed during the year.

All the ~~several~~ cotton ginning and pressing factories were duly inspected during the year by the Ex-officio Inspectors of Factories appointed under the Act.

Sl. No.	District.	Nominal Horse Power. 1 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 50	51 and above.	Government	Private	Total.
1.	Bangalore city.	14	11	1	9	5	11	29	40
2.	Kolar Gold Fields.	2	1	-	-	11	-	14	14
3.	Kolar district (excluding K.G.F.)	9	1	-	-	-	-	10	10
4.	Bangalore district (excluding city area)	5	2	1	-	-	-	8	8
5.	Tumkur.	6	-	3	-	-	1	8	9
6.	Chitaldur.	6	5	10	5	-	2	24	26
7.	Mysore.	32	10	6	5	12	17	48	65
8.	Hassan.	8	6	-	-	-	2	12	14
9.	Kadur.	4	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
10.	Shimoga.	18	11	4	2	7	26	16	42
	Total.	104	48	25	21	35	61	172	233

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PART X.

Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless.

According to the procedure in vogue regarding opening of new Experimental Post Offices in the State, the Postal Department will open Post Offices only when an unconditional and non-returnable contribution covering the deficit in the working of the Post Offices for one year is deposited in advance by the interested parties. During the year under review the opening of Post Offices in 43 places in the State were recommended to the Superintendant of Post Offices. These Post Offices were opened in 11 places on payment of the unconditional and non-returnable contribution. Post Offices in 3 places were opened without demanding such guarantee.

The following statement furnishes particulars in respect of the Experimental Post Offices that were opened during the year.

No.	Name of the village or Town.	Hobli.	Taluk.	District.	Date of opening	Amount of contribution paid Rs.	Remarks
1.	Haragode.	Mandya	Mandya.	Mysore	20-2-39	143 6 0	
2.	Visvesvarapuram.	-	-	-	12-6-39	-	Without guarantee.
3.	Suggenahalli.	Closepet	Closepet	Bangalore	16-11-38	-	-do-
4.	Gannerhalli.	Bethamangala.	Bowringpet.	Kolar.	10-2-39	50 12 0	
5.	Jade.	Sorab.	Sorab.	Shimoga.	27-2-39	109 15 0	
6.	Kamardi.	Mandagadde.	Thirthahalli.	Shimoga.	28-2-39	138 3 0	
7.	Kodur	Kodur	Magadi.	Bangalore	25-2-39	49 1 0	
8.	Hongenahalli.	Narasapura	Kolar	Kolar.	28-2-39	178 1 0	
9.	Jog Falls.	Sagar Kasba	Sagar.	Shimoga.	16-2-39	-	Without guarantee.
10.	Holur.	Holur	Kolar	Kolar	25-2-39	138 0 0	
11.	Motaganahalli.	Kodur	Magadi	Bangalore	25-2-39	141 5 0	
12.	Hariabbe.	Dharmapura	Hiriyur	Chitaldurg	27-2-39	101 2 0	
13.	Kondalahalli.	Molakalmuru	Molkalmuru	"	27-2-39	107 5 0	
14.	Kalur.	Chandragutti	~~Thirthahalli~~ Sagar	Shimoga	28-2-39	33 13 0	

No Post Offices were made permanent during the year under report. The Post Offices opened at Jog Falls on 16-2-1939 was closed during the year. At the close of the year, there were 571 Post Offices in the State, of which 4 were Head Offices 137 Sub Offices and the remaining 430 branch Offices.

The following statement furnishes details regarding the distribution of Post Offices in the Several Districts in the State arranged under four heads as on 30th June 1939.

No.	Name of the District.	Head Offices	Combined Sub Offices.	Sub Offices	Branch Offices.	Total.
1.	Bangalore	1	16	13	63	93
2.	Kolar.	-	14	2	56	72
3.	Tumkur.	-	8	4	61	73
4.	Shimoga.	1	10	5	48	64
5.	Chitaldurg.	-	8	3	42	53
6.	Hassan.	-	8	1	47	56
7.	Kadur.	1	13	2	26	42
8.	Mysore.	1	17	13	87	118
	Total.	4	94	43	430	571

The following statement gives a comparative idea of the existing Postal facilities in the Mysore State and the several British Indian Provinces as on 30th June 1939.

Mysore State

1. Area of the State	29.311 Sq.miles	(excluding C & M Station, Bangalore)
2. Population.	64,23,000	- do -
3. Number of Post Offices.	571	

(Please see the statement on next page)

	One Post Office serves		One letter Box serves	
	Area(Sq.Miles)	Population.	Area(Sq. Miles)	Population.
Mysore	51	11,250	35	7,655
1. Bengal and Assam	34	13,172	10	3,949
2. Bihar and Orissa.	69	23,874	36	12,300
3. Bombay.	42	8,394	11	2,117
4. Central Provinces.	150	16,992	63	6,673
5. Madras.	50	13,903	15	4,293
6. Punjab and Northwest Frontier.	52	7,638	18	2,583
7. Sind and Beluchistan.	382	10,169	158	4,212
8. United Provinces.	45	18,930	12	5,071

It is seen from the above statement that there is a Post Office for every 51 Sq.Miles and for every 11,250 people in the Mysore State. One Letter Box in the Mysore State serves 35 Sq.Miles and 7,655 people.

B. Locked Bag System.

At the beginning of the year under report the locked bag system was in force in 53 villages and during the year it was extended to one more village bringing the total to 54 at the end of the year. The total number of letters received and despatched in all the villages wherein the system was introduced was 8,202 and 12,891 respectively. The total number of letters handled was thus 21,093.

During the year under report 42 villages were provided with Letter Boxes and with this addition, [redacted] the total number of villages with Letter Boxes stood at 839 at the end of the year.

C. Miscellaneous.

During the year under report, Motor Mail service

service was introduced for transport of mails from Chitaldurg to Chellakere which was extended to Molakalmuru; Bowringpet R.M.S. to Mulbagal which was extended to Nangli and Closepet to Chikalapalli which was extended to Alapalli.

D. Telegraphs.

No new Telegraph Offices were opened or closed during the year under report. At the end of the year under report, 94 Telegraph Offices were working in the State. Of this 17 were guaranteed Telegraph Offices and the rest non-guaranteed.

E. Phonograph System.

The Phonograph system introduced into the Bagapally Combined Sub Office continued to work during the year under report. The extension of the system to Jagalur and Channagiri Combined Offices which was under the consideration of the Postal Department last year was given up.

F. Wireless License.

The Act for the regulation of wireless Telegraphy in Mysore and the rules framed thereunder were brought into force with effect from 1st October 1938. Under the provisions of the Act the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, is authorised to issue wireless licenses on payment of the prescribed fee. To administer the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder more effectively, the following Officers of the Department were appointed as Inspectors and Inspecting Officers under Rule 16 A. - the two Superintendents of Industries, two Assistant Superintendents of Industries, two Inspectors of Factories and Boilers and all the Mechanics. In addition, all the Amildars and Deputy Amildars are appointed as Ex-officio Inspecting Officers. The total

total number of licenses issued during the year for the working of the broadcast receiving sets in the State was 908 as against 417 in 1937-38 and 297 in 1936-37; five licenses were issued for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (Non-commercial fixed) and 32 dealers' licenses were issued during the year as against 13 during the previous year. 78 Commercial licenses, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers possession licenses were also issued in addition to the above licenses. The particulars of licensed broadcasting receiving sets working in the several districts is shown in the following statement.

Name of the District.	City	District.	Total.
Bangalore. ...	434	42	476
Kolar.(K.G.F.) ...	168	45	213
Mysore. ...	213	23	236
Tumkur. ...	26	14	40
Shimoga. ...	22	23	45
Kadur. ...	4	22	26
Hassan. ...	10	11	21
Chitaldurg. ...	2	5	7
Total. ...	879	185	1,064

The total amount of fees realised on account of issue of wireless licenses during the year was Rs.10,927/- as against Rs.4,160/- in 1937-38 and Rs.3,120/- in 1936-37.

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PART XI

Miscellaneous.

.. Inspection of furniture purchased by Government Department.

Arrangements have been made by the Department for the inspection of furniture and other articles required for use in the several Government Departments in the State. These articles are usually purchased through the Stores Purchase Committee. When orders are placed with suppliers and the articles are ready, the indenting Departments request this Department to arrange for the inspection of the articles. On receipt of this requisition, the Superintendents of Industries of the Department are directed to inspect the articles and certify if they are found suitable for use and are in accordance with the specifications. The results of inspection are intimated to the indenting Departments. The above work is being attended to by the Department since the year 1934. The total value of articles inspected during the year under report amounted to Rs.25,209-15-0 as against Rs.33,072/- in the previous year.

B. Licenses for installing Industrial Plant and Machinery.

Besides co-operating with the Stores Purchase Committee in the matter of purchasing furniture and other kinds of articles for the use of the Government Departments in the State, the Department has also been rendering assistance to the Municipalities and other local bodies in connection with the issue of licenses for the installation of industrial machinery. Whenever applications are received by the above authorities for the issue of these licenses, they are referred to the Department for opinion regarding the suitability of the premises within which such machinery is proposed to be installed and the advisability of issuing the license having

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September 1928 is now being attended to by the Bus Inspectors who have been appointed exclusively for the purpose from time to time. Until the year 1930-31, the Superintendents of Industries were required to examine and testify, every quarter, to the sound condition of the motor buses plying for hire in the several districts in their jurisdiction in accordance with the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act. As these Officers were fully occupied by their other duties and could not devote adequate attention to the examination of Motor Buses, the need was felt for appointing separate Bus Inspectors. Accordingly, 4 Bus Inspectors were appointed for the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga during the year 1930-31 and the Superintendents of Industries were relieved of the work in these districts. During 1937-38, two more Bus Inspectors were appointed when the work relating to the examination of Buses and issue of Brake Certificates in all the districts in the State was allocated to the six Bus Inspectors and the Superintendents of Industries were completely relieved of these duties.

D. Industrial Provident Fund.

The above fund which was constituted for the benefit of the employees of this Department under Government Order No.7072-31/I&C 121-22-49 dated 15th May 1934 secures its members by way of compulsory savings a provision for old age after retirement in lieu of the benefit of pension. All members of the Weaving Demonstration Staff as also the mechanics of the Department and such of the employees in the service of the Industrial Concerns managed by the Department as are on the sanctioned permanent non-pensionable establishment of such concerns are admitted to the benefit of the Fund. Subscriptions are recovered from each member at the rate of 1/16 of the pay and a contribution equal to the member's subscription is also paid by Government. At the end of each half year, compound interest at 4 per cent

[illegible] out is allowed in the account of the subscriber and items out of this fund which are not passed in audit owing to [illegible] are also granted to deserving widows.

At the beginning of the year and a recovery, there were [illegible] on the roll. An outlay was allowed during the year and one was debited to withdrawals but from which [illegible] which are thus 66 members on the roll at the close of the year also.

The total amount thus received from the various heads of [illegible] account during the year amounted to Rs.8,04-5-3- according to the statements prepared under rule 8(1) of the revised [illegible] rules and sent to the Accountant General for adjustment in the [illegible] accounts, a sum of Rs.4,557-1-0 in respect of Government contributions towards the account of the Subscription and Interest on the balance at the credit of subscribers and a sum of Rs.1,749-13-0 in respect of refunds towards interest on loans for the period. The amount credited by the various heads covers such contributions on behalf of [illegible] amounted to Rs.7-0-1-0.

Seven [illegible] to the extent of Rs.3,237-1-0 were sanctioned during the year. The amount of advance outstanding against the members at the beginning of the year was Rs.5,575-13-0. A sum of Rs.6,271/- was received during the year. The balance of advance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs.6,471-14-0. Only two refunds aggregating to Rs.2,319-4-0 were withdrawn during the year. At the close of the year, there was a balance of Rs.58,821-11-0 to the credit of the Provident Fund.

[illegible] and Store Verification.

The [illegible] of furniture, stores, etc., in my office

offices and in the several subordinate offices of the department were verified. The shoe machines are maintained properly. The stocks and stores, tools, plant, etc., in all the Industrial Schools and the district workshop, whose were verified by the officers in charge of the respective offices and workshop. The stocks and stores, machinery and tools at plant, etc., in the Industrial Centres under the control of the department were also verified. Cases of the cash & stock & stationery abstracts during the verification of which were noticed in certain cases.

PART XII

Administration

I remained in charge of the Department during the period under report. I was also the Chairman of the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.,

The loan of the services of Mr. K.K. Ramiengar, B.A.,(Hons Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce to the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., was further extended for a period of one year from 1st November 1938 and the existing arrangements here continued.

Mr. V.Venkatachar, B.A., B.Com., continued to be the Marketing Survey Officer till 1st December 1938, which appointment was abolished under the re-organisation scheme sanctioned vide G.O.No.D.4633-702/I&C 45-38-2 dated 24th November 1938. He was then appointed as Assistant Director in place of Mr. K.K. Ramiengar, B.A.B.L. in Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., in the revised grade from 1st December 1938.

Mr. D.Seshagiri Rao, B.A., continued to be the Commercial Accountant till 1st December 1938 after which date he was appointed Assistant Director in the revised grade vice Mr. A.Ananthasubramanyam, Assistant Director on other duty in the Mysore Lumber Co., Ltd.,

Tours.

During the year under report, I toured for 147 days as shown below:-

To Mysore in connection with inspection of the Departmental Offices, Institutions and Silk Factory and Representative Assembly Meetings ... 40 days.

Inspections in the interior parts of the State in connection with village industries ... 59 days visiting 62 places away from the road side.

Deputations outside the State(Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin and Mysore Council related) ... 48 days.

In the months of July and August 1938, I was deputed to Madras to make arrangements for the opening of Sales Room for the display and sale of Mysore Products and to attend the Fourth Session of the Industrial Research Council. I was deputed to Bombay in the months of August and December 1938 and January and June 1939, where I attended the Meeting of the Japanse Vice-Counsul with the Traiff Board in connection with the Board's enquiry into the question of the continuance of protection to the Indian Silk Industry in August 1938. In January 1939, I attended the Tenth Industries Conference convened by the Government of India and opened by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and after completing the meetings, I proceeded to Wardha where I studied the working of the All India Village Industries Association and thence to Secunderabad to make arrangements for the opening of a Sales Room there for the sale of Mysore Products taking advantage of the Sales Office of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works already working there; and in the months of December 1938 and June 1939, I attended the meetings of the National Planning Committee at Bombay.

In the month of November 1938, I was deputed to Calcutta to attend the Conference of Provincial and States Directors in charge of Sericulture and Sericultural Experts convened by the Indian Silk Tariff Board.

I presided over the Meeting of the Committee of Provincial Directors convened to discuss the memorandum of points regarding the silk industry given by the Tariff Board and presented them with the minutes of the meeting containing the considered views of all the Directors on the several points raised by the Board.

I visited as many as 62 places, all of them in the interior, in connection with the development of village industries and inspections of work of peripatetic weavers

weaving demonstration parties, sericultural work, etc.,

The Industrial Engineer toured for 100 days. The Assistant Director, Mr. L.Gunniswamy toured in the State for 7 days. Mr. V.Venkatachar, Assistant Director toured for 59 days in connection with the inspection work relating to the weaving and other demonstrations arranged under the Rural Development Scheme. Mr. D.Doshagiri Rao, Assistant Director(Finance) toured for 26 days for inspection of the accounts of Industrial Schools, Silk Farms, etc.,

During the year under report, Government sanctioned the appointment of two wholetime Inspectors of Factories and Boilers. Mr. E.K. Ramaswamy and Mr. K.K. Aswathanarayana were appointed Inspectors of Factories and Boilers for Bangalore Division and Mysore Division respectively, with effect from 1st January 1939. Mr. K.K. Aswathanarayana has toured for ...418...days. Mr. E.K. Ramaswamy continued to be Superintendent of Industries, Bangalore Division till 26th January 1939 when he was relieved by Mr. H.A.Chandrasekhariah and took up the duties of Inspector of Factories and Boilers. He toured as Superintendent of Industries for 74 days and as Inspector of Factories and Boilers for 48 days. Mr. H.A. Chendrasekhariah continued to be Superintendent of Industries, Shimoga Division till 22nd January 1939 when he was relieved by Mr. V.A. Anno Pudaliar who was appointed Superintendent of Industries during the year. He toured for 206 days while Mr. V.A. Anno Pudaliar toured for 86 days.

Consequent on the amalgamation of the Government Weaving Institute with the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, the jurisdiction of the Weaving Inspector was bifurcated and five Districts were placed in charge of the Senior Weaving Inspector and remaining four Districts under the Junior Weaving Inspector. Vessrs...

Messrs. A.P. Rao and Aurifulla Meccai were appointed as Senior and Junior Weaving Inspectors respectively.

Mr. Aurifulla Meccai as Junior Weaving Inspector toured for 49 days in connection with demonstrations during the five months he was placed in charge of the demonstration work and Mr. A.P. Rao, Senior Weaving Inspector toured for 185 days during the year.

The re-organisation of the Gazetted and Executive and Mechanical staff of the Department was sanctioned in G.O.No.D.4633-702/I&C 45-38-2 dated 24th November 1938 and proposals for allocation of the Executive officers and mechanical staff of the Department in the revised grades were submitted to Government in the year under report, which were sanctioned in their Order No.D.9850-53/I&C 45-38-20 dated 15/16th May 1939 with effect from 1st December 1938.

The work of the Department has been steadily growing. A large number of new developmental schemes were taken up by the Department during the year. This and the intensification of the ordinary activities of the Department have put increased strain upon the Gazetted, Executive and Ministerial staff of the Department. All the members of the staff have cheerfully responded to the call and I have much pleasure in testifying to their zeal and to the loyal co-operation which I have received from them in administering the work of the Department.

1.11.39

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND
COMMERCE IN MYSORE.

M.M)8
30-10-39.

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